

JPRS-EER-87-051

1 APRIL 1987

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BETTER USE OF ENERGY RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 48, 28 Nov 86 pp 8, 16

[Article by Gh. Manea, Institute for Industrial Economy: "Efficient Utilization of Recoverable Energy Resources in Agriculture"]

[Text] The intensification of agricultural production requires greater energy consumption, which at a given point is no longer directly proportional to harvest size. As part of the agricultural intensification process, the increasingly higher specific consumption necessary to obtain each unit of additional production requires the integration of all economic resources available and still incompletely utilized in the branch, as well as of organic fertilizers, green fertilizers, open land, and so on.

In the future, agricultural energy requirements will become even more stringent, due both to the restrictions created by the available national energy resources, and to the trend for greater energy consumption in agriculture. By way of illustration, the following are average energy consumptions per person in various areas of agriculture: 12,000 kcal/man/day in conventional agriculture, 70,000 kcal/man/day in intensively mechanized and chemically assisted agriculture, and 230,000 kcal/man/day in the agriculture of the future.

Preparing agriculture for a three-fold increase in energy consumption requires a mobilization of the energy resources available in the national economy, a significant portion of which are represented by recoverable energy resources (RER) from industrial and power generation processes.

During the transformation of fossil fuels into power (thermal, electrical, mechanical), only 30-35 percent of their energy content is effectively changed into power or useful work; the remaining 65-70 percent represents a residual energy which is generally lost in cooling water or air.

It should also be added that when RER is not recovered, the residual energy is lost in the atmosphere or in natural cooling water effluents, adversely affecting the ecosystem. The heating of natural water reduces its ability to absorb oxygen and therefore its biologic selfpurification, encouraging eutrophication, polluting potable water, and changing the biologic conditions of aquatic flora and fauna.

Present technology allows about 30 percent of RER (characterized by lower thermodynamic parameters) to be utilized. In Romania, this means approximately 10 million tons of conventional fuels (mtcc), of which 4.5 mtcc come from the burning of fossil fuels (2.4 mtcc in metallurgy, 1.2 mtcc in chemistry), and 5.5 mtcc as RER from thermal energy utilization (3.1 mtcc in the chemical industry and 1 mtcc in the construction materials industry).

Romania's agriculture consumes about 3.5 percent of all the commercial energy in the national economy, amounting to 3 mtcc, which compared to RER's total potential clearly shows the reserves offered by industry in potentially assuring agriculture with energy resources.

In exploiting the 10 mtcc, there obviously also exist some restrictions which reduce the effective RER volume that can be used in agriculture. For instance, RER occurs most often in the form of warm water at a temperature of 30-40 °C; the distance over which it is transported (either pumped as such, or with higher thermodynamic parameters through heat pumps) can become critical. Currently, the usual distance falls between 5-15 km, but research is underway to increase it to 50-150 km.

These restrictions have reduced the range of possible RER uses in agriculture, but a number of areas of utilization have been suggested throughout the world.

Heating greenhouses and hothouses in agriculture is by far the most appropriate way to exploit industrial RER in the form of warm water. To the already known techniques (specific to geographical areas and the inventiveness of those who work in power generation and agriculture)--such as using hot water as a film on hothouse roofs, draining the water from roofs along side-walls, transferring RER heat into the air blown into hothouses, polyethylene mattresses filled with hot water, hot water flowing through polyethylene pipes buried in the ground, and so on--are added newly developed techniques or experiments. In semiarid areas for instance, RER is deposited as hot water into the ground, at three depths: the upper layer, with a depth of 70-80 cm, meets winter needs; the center layer, at a depth of 150-180 cm, satisfies the soil's warm water requirements for daytime needs; and the deepest layer, at 4-7 m, stores the water available during the summer. The warm water in the three layers circulates through polyethylene pipes with a diameter of 2 cm, the ground temperature being maintained at 20-22 °C. Independently of the technique selected or developed to heat greenhouses, RER exploitation in Romania is encouraged by such strong factors as the existence of large industrial sites located in areas in which agriculture can make extensive use of greenhouses, the fact that localities surrounding industrial sites are large users of hothouse products, and the existence of a domestic and foreign market for product distribution. Additional positive effects are the possibility of

using rural and urban manpower (particularly female) in hothouse activities, as well as the creation of conditions for using industrial manufacturing byproducts, such as residual water from chemical fertilizer production, containing ammonia, sludge from the biologic purification of residual water, and so on.

In open pit coal mines, the "wounds" left in the ground must be "healed" before the land can revert to agriculture and the landscape is reconstructed. One technique developed by specialists consists in rebuilding the soil with mining wastes by filling holes, covering them with natural humus, and using organo-mineral fertilizers. A network of lines is then implanted in the reconstituted land, carrying hot water from the electric power plants supplied with the extracted coal (if the plant is located near the mine). The hot water creates and maintains a soil temperature higher than that corresponding to its geographical zone, thus reducing the duration of crop ripening, or making it possible to grow vegetables, fruits, and so on, which would normally grow much further south. At the Renan coal basin in FRG for instance, this "rebuilt" land grows peanuts, sweet potatoes, cotton, and so on. We use this example because the Renan soil is similar to the Motru-Rovinari basin in Romania, where nearly 25 percent of the Gorj County arable land will be removed from agricultural use. By rebuilding this area as coal is extracted, the powerful electricity generation plants located in the area will supply the RER needed to heat the ground. The food requirements of the county's population and of the growing number of workers in coal extraction areas can encourage the transformation of degraded coal-bearing land into fertile agricultural soil. The research conducted by the University of Craiova in collaboration with the Institute for Soil and Agrochemistry Research and with the Tg. Jiu Station for Fruit Growing Research and Production, has indicated the possibility of recovering land degraded by the extraction industry in the Motru-Rovinari basin, and of making the soil more fertile than it was initially.

RER can be supplied to intensive production fish ponds. As an example, a greenhouse with an area of 1 ha and a fish pond, tied into a residual hot water network with a flow of 4000 mc/h, can produce 200-500 tons of fish per year in addition to vegetables. (Industrial cooling towers generally have unit flows of 10,000 mc/h of cooling water, losing about 40 percent of all the energy involved in the thermal process.) The construction of fish ponds has been greatly improved (particularly in Japan); they can be built (more exactly "installed") rapidly and inexpensively, being designed in modules of polymer sheets, with or without water aeration.

Biosynthesis processes, based on the thermal input of residual hot water from industry, encourage the production of biomass that can be used in animal raising or as raw material in the chemical industry (to produce ethyl alcohol for instance). Biomass emerges as a very promising product in the utilization of thermally polluted water. As a overall estimate, the plant mass cultivated

in residual hot water ponds can result in a production of 3-8 t/ha/day, yielding proteins (valuable in animal farming), as well as organic fertilizers and biogas (through anaerobic fermentation). This controlled plant growth concentrated around industrial sites would find ideal consumers in animal raising farms, indirectly also contributing to area's organic fertilizer balance.

By means of heat pumps, industrial RER can be used to dry grain, pasteurize fruit juices, in concentration processes in the agricultural food industry, and so on.

The existence of a large RER potential in Romania's economy, the strong concern to increase agricultural productivity and efficiency, as well as the limited amount of energy resources, are all premises that encourage the exploitation of RER for agricultural purposes. Added to them is the capability of the machine building industry to produce the equipment and tooling necessary to recover, exploit, and distribute RER and its energy vectors.

The effective transition of agriculture to RER exploitation imposes the formulation of extensive and centralized (in order to determine the value of required investments, schedule the adoption of appropriate tooling and equipment, select and implement specific techniques for RER utilization in Romanian agriculture, and build model installations and applications) programs, and the territorial (county for instance) implementation of these programs to take into consideration RER volumes, their thermodynamic parameters, soil quality, and so on.

The collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture with industrial ministries which are reviewing the energy conditions of their sites in order to reduce consumptions, will indicate the RER volume and quality of each industrial site, and establish optimum technologies for recovering and using this RER in agricultural units in the area. Determination of financial resources, of RER prices, and of derived energy vectors are decisive links for successful exploitation decisions. Completion of research programs on topics related to agriculture, RER storage during minimum demand or response during peak demand, diversification and improvement of heat pumps, long distance pumping of hot water, and so on, are also necessary stages in implementing the energy integration of industrial sites with neighboring agricultural units.

The offer presented by industry to exploit part of the 10 mtcc potential available in RER deserves greater attention than it has received so far, were it only because in the absence of such an exploitation, industrial ministries and the Ministry of Agriculture will have to intensify their efforts (including financial ones) to clean up thermally polluted natural effluents. The orientation of these efforts for the productive purpose of exploiting RER for agricultural uses, would be an immediate step before the complete (and complex) program for maximum exploitation of the residual energy potential in industry and power generation, in the interests of Romanian agriculture.

11,023

CSO: 2700/126

ROLE OF MARKETING STRATEGY IN EXPORTS ACTIVITY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 47, 21 Nov 86 pp 13-14

[Article by Prof Constantin Moisuc, Party Academy for Sociopolitical Education: "Marketing Strategies Fundamental to Exportation Programs"]

[Text] In Romania's strategy for socioeconomic development, active participation in the international division of labor and in the world's economic network is one of the foremost factors for achieving the objectives established by the 13th Congress of the RCP for the 1986-1990 period and for future orientations up to the year 2000. Foreign trade, international economic cooperation in production, science, and technology, as well as economic exchanges in general, have become a factor for expanding and intensifying economic development. During the current five-year plan, Romania's foreign trade volume will have an average annual rate of 8.8 percent, with exportation reaching an average annual rate of more than 12 percent (compared to 4.7 percent and 8 percent respectively during the past five-year plan), thus representing one of the most dynamic indicators of the current five-year plan. "A basic orientation of the next five-year plan," state the Directives of the 13th Party Congress, "is Romania's increasingly active participation in the world's economic network." This growth will necessarily have to take place under increasingly more efficient exchange conditions, based on an understanding of world market dynamics and on action consistent with these conditions.

Milestones in the Competition Race

A first characteristic of the growth of international trade, the outpacing of the national production rate by the dynamics of foreign economic exchanges, is a basic characteristic in the development of both Romanian and the world's economy. This correlation is reflected in a greater proportion of foreign trade in economic production, in a higher quota of exports in the national production, and in a greater interdependence among nations in the world market. In our country's case, the exportation quota during the past five-year plan varied between 25 and 35 percent of the gross national production, a variation determined by the conditions of the world market, the volume of

exportations, and the evolution of the commercial rate of exchange. As a result, the average ratio of work positions that depend on production for foreign markets varies between one-quarter and one-third of all work stations and of all jobs.

Another important change that has occurred in Romania's economic relations on the world market is the radical transformation in the physical structure of exportations and importations. Consequently, as a result of the country's industrial development, about 61 percent of the exportation value in 1985 represented products of the machine building and chemical industries, as well as industrial consumer goods (compared to 51 percent in 1980 and 47.9 percent in 1970), products which not only have to be competitive in sales, but also provide a multitude of after-sale attributes, such as technical assistance, service, spare parts, quality guarantees, and so on. Competition for these products on the international market is extremely high, and the contribution of production and product quality is decisive for efficient commercial transactions, for maintaining and expanding foreign distribution markets, and for superior exploitation of material, technical, and labor resources in foreign economic exchanges.

At the same time, a radical change has taken place in the supply and demand ratio of the international market. In the past, when demand was greater than supply, exportation producers had no serious problems since demand was great and sales were relatively certain. This shift in supply and demand on the world market, particularly in the items offered by the processing industries, creates exceptionally great and complex tasks for export producers in general, and for Romanian ones in particular. By this we mean the need for sound studies of future demand on foreign markets, so that product planning and production will correspond to the needs of buyers at the proper time, insofar as they will foresee and lead the evolution of foreign market demands. The achievement of competitive foreign prices, comparable to the competition's, imposes the need to decisively implement the programs adopted for each branch, enterprise, and product, regarding higher product quality, a two-fold increase in labor productivity, and a substantial reduction in materials and energy consumption, all of them being possible on the basis of programs to modernize and restructure production, and to encourage modern techniques and technologies, comparable to those used by the competition on the world market.

Also associated with these changes is the shortened effective lifetime of products, particularly in the machine building industry, industrial consumer goods, and products of precision and low tonnage chemistry. Technical progress and competition compels export producers to constantly renew their products since product lifetime is 2-4 years. Enterprises which manufacture the same product for 3-4 years inevitably reach the point where they no longer have any distribution markets in the face of new products with superior construction, utilization, or design specifications, sometimes at lower prices, which thus monopolize the market and the buyers' options. This forces competitive producers to concern themselves with the four phases of design and planning, pilot lines and implementation, as well as zero batch and current line production. Thus, even if the same product is offered and produced 2-3 years in a row, the design of portions of the product is changed every year

(or even more often), small functional improvements are made to some sub-assemblies, and so on. The shortened technical and commercial lifetime of products compels every export producer to stay in close contact with the market so as to anticipate demand, to have its own laboratories or research and design groups, or to participate in joint research and design program contracts with institutes for design and technical engineering of industrial centrals or branches, or with laboratories or schools in higher education institutes.

One last comment about the changes that have occurred on the international market concerns the higher risks and instability in today's world economy. Unlike the past, under the present conditions of the international market there are no areas of foreign relations which do not present a broad range of risks and forms of instability. Floating currency rates raise complex problems in selecting contract terms, and in establishing rationally based clauses for consolidating currency rates in order to avoid currency risks. International prices are especially variable, both for raw materials or finished products, generating various price risks (meaning losses of value with respect to expected receipts or currency payments). This extremely wide range of risks demands good knowledge of international economic conditions and customer reliability, and the adoption of assurance measures offered by current selling and payment techniques.

Developing Areas Have Greatest Need For Market Information

Commercialization techniques must be known, adopted, and used in the foreign trade system independently of a worker's function or job (research, design, production, sales, financing, transportation, or shipping, at home or in our foreign locations). Even today, political economy lessons on the determination of market values and prices, still use the arguments of a century ago, that the producer first makes the goods and then takes his products to market or looks for buyers. Today's reality shows that designers, producers, and marketing specialists first study the market and the products in demand, their quality, the time of the year or economic cycle at which they can be sold, as well as the price that can be obtained, and with these facts in mind appropriately design the product, begin to manufacture it, and place it on the market knowing all the marketing conditions before hand. If we had to redefine the essence of exportation marketing we would stress that we must produce what is sold efficiently, and not attempt to sell that which we produce. Some management personnel and many of our enterprises proceed exactly like that, and consequently enjoy a high exportation quota and can barely meet the great demand for the goods they produce. But in some cases the goods produced are difficult to sell. Unfortunately, some management personnel in research institutes, and in production or sales units do not think in economic terms, or in terms of the market conditions at the end of the 20th century; it therefore comes as no surprise that some enterprises are overstocked and incur unrecoverable costs.

Hence the need to organize exportation production from a marketing concept. What is this requirement? In the first place, any design institute, any production enterprise or industrial central, is assumed to work according to

law, on the basis of conclusions derived from market studies. How many design institutes, how many economic units base their activities on a market study which must be updated every 2-3 years? We have not been able to quantify the answer to this question. Field inquiries however, show that many centrals and large combines do have market studies conducted either by the Institute for World Economy (IEM), or by specialized departments in higher economic education. Similar studies are also often performed by technically oriented institutes or schools, particularly for those areas that concern worldwide technological conditions and forecasts. But many of these institutes and schools deplore a lack of specialized literature and systematic information about the world market for products being investigated. This lack of documentation threatens to create a break between production and the market. To be sure, some foreign trade enterprises are seriously helping to complete this information, especially after trips abroad and the acquisition of specialized literature regarding products, prices, competition, forecasts, and so on. Significant contribution is also made by INID as part of CNST, by systematizing the information it extracts from various specialized sources and even from the summaries it draws up. An important role for current market information (prices, currency rates, market or product situations, and so on), is played by IEM's Office for Foreign Trade Documentation and Information, which collaborates very efficiently with the Foreign Trade System Computer Center. Field research has also disclosed the existence of some enterprises which do not operate on the basis of market studies, or if such studies did exist at one time, they are old, outdated, as in fact are some of their products. What is cause for concern in the case of management personnel in this second category of enterprises, is that they do not feel an objective need for such market studies even though they are faced with serious problems in exporting their products. Others attribute this shortage to the absence of allocations in income and expense budgets (BVC) for ordering market studies from various institutes or schools. But who drafts the BVC, which does include a title for research and the introduction of technical progress? Some enterprises do order such studies, but only after insistent demands from institutes and school staffs, and not from the desire to know their own positions on foreign markets, or to assess their technical and commercial prospects.

Investment legislation stipulates the obligation that justification documents also include a market study which shows the timeliness of an investment and the exportability of products to be manufactured by a new objective. Oftentimes however, these market "studies" are perfunctory, superficial, ordered merely to justify an investment. When such objectives are placed in operation, some products prove not to be in demand or capable of being sold on foreign markets. In these cases, control agencies should begin an investigation of technical and economic studies, and especially of the portion concerning market studies (if there were any).

Lastly, there are times when management personnel, after ordering and receiving market studies, keep them under lock and key, regarding them as secret documents or as a source of strictly personal information, when in fact these studies should be known by all decision making individuals down to department and shop leaders, and should even be kept in a technical library. Unlike marketing studies, market studies contain information of wide interest and

should be accessible to workers in an institute, enterprise, or central. They carry evaluations of world trends (or trends in a country or group of countries), as well as production and products, demand and consumption, trade policies of nations, international prices, distribution and promotion policies used by the competition and major producers and exporters, product forecasts, demand, prices, and so on.

Present and Future Market Position

The organization of research on foreign-oriented technology, production, and sales in marketing concepts also implies the formulation of marketing programs and the pursuit of an intensive activity for their implementation. Marketing programs are based on market study conclusions, but include concrete actions and measures to be carried out by institutes or planning groups in production units and foreign trade enterprises, schedules, personnel and services to be provided, necessary resources, as well as anticipated efficiency (results). Marketing programs include actions and measures in four marketing areas: product, price, distribution, and promotion. It should be noted that many institutes and enterprises have such programs in the form of plans of measures, but that some of them cannot be used, partly due to a lack of concrete implementation responsibilities, and partly because they lack the integrating vision required by the marketing concept, insofar as they do not include articulated, concerted actions about products, prices, distribution, and promotion on foreign markets.

In conclusion, we emphasize that in order to orient economic and technical thinking toward a marketing concept, it is necessary to assiduously train personnel in marketing techniques, to make them aware of the need and usefulness of acting on the basis of market studies and marketing programs, and of consistently applying the conclusions and measures derived from marketing studies so as to constantly update production and effectively adapt it to the demands of foreign markets, since the starting point in organizing production and foreign trade, rests on a steadfast study of current and future foreign market needs, rather than on producing what is not in demand simply because various production capabilities are available. These production capabilities must be fully utilized, but not to produce unsalable products; decree 19/1986 offers some solutions to this problem: it provides the "establishment of a second manufacturing specialty for an enterprise, and in some cases even a third specialty, as well as of measures to produce within these specialties." This is a particularly important legal provision, which creates judicial, material, human, technological, and organizational premises for flexible enterprise specialties and effective adaptation on production to the needs of domestic and foreign markets.

A number of measures should be adopted to (re)establish market study and marketing bureaus and services in the internal organizational structures of economic units, by redistributing personnel in the organization of these units. At present, production economic units no longer have such departments, thus harming export production as well as foreign trade and international economic cooperation activities. Exportation bureaus and services--where they do exist--can barely fulfill their current operation tasks of monitoring

production, commercial contracts, packaging, shipping, and so on. An economic unit with an exportation quota of over 30 percent cannot properly meet its objectives without a market study and marketing department. The latter is valuable both to the enterprise and to the central. In the case of specialized foreign trade enterprises, market study and marketing activities have atrophied to the point of respecialization; at best, one or two workers are left with the responsibility of both market studies and marketing, but as a rule, they are assigned to efficiency and price offices, where they concern themselves with participation in shows and fairs, and with writing brochures and other publicity material, rather than with analyses and summaries of the market for products which they sell, with formulating marketing programs, and with collaborating with production units in this regard. Lastly, the Romanian Marketing Association (AROMAR) is not acting to coordinate marketing methods in ministries, centrals, production enterprises, and specialized foreign trade enterprises. The reactivation and revitalization of AROMAR would spur and encourage the systematic pursuit of marketing activities in our country.

11,023

CSO: 2700/124

MEASURES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION IN MINING, OIL INDUSTRY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 14 Nov 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Viorica Raducanu: "Higher Productivity Based on Exemplary Plan Fulfillment in Extraction Industry"]

[Text] Implementing the program to increase labor productivity and thereby boost the production of hydrocarbons, coal, metal ores, and so on, workers in the extraction industry have mobilized their efforts so that during the first 10 months of the year, this indicator registered 100.2 percent compared to the same period of 1985. The most significant achievements were obtained by mining enterprises at the Deva and Baia Mare combines. At the Vetel mine for instance, physical labor productivity during the first 10 months of this year has reached 123.5 percent of the planned level. Similar results were also obtained at the mining enterprises Coranda-Certij (118 percent), Baia de Aries (104.2 percent), Deva (110.7 percent), Central Flotation (108.3 percent), Baia Sprie (109 percent), and so on. Significant achievements have also been recorded at other coal exploitation and oil extraction units. At the mining enterprise Voievozi for instance, physical labor productivity increased by 119.28 percent during the period analyzed, while the same indicator reached 104 percent at the Mosoaia oil well.

Economical use of social labor, primarily in production, is a primordial requirement for the development of the national economy, and the primary means for achieving it is to increase labor productivity. In the extraction industry, greater labor effectiveness is the primary means for fulfilling programs for a sustained development of the raw materials and energy basis with the highest efficiency.

This year's experience has shown that in many specialized units, greater labor productivity has been the determining factor for obtaining significant production increases compared to last year, and for assuring superior rates in extracting cokable and power generation coal, crude oil and natural gases, as well as metallic and non-metallic ores. At the same time, the actions taken to improve production organization, modernize manufacturing processes, more rapidly complete planned investments, and increase mechanization, have led to higher levels of labor productivity, evident in a considerably higher efficiency resulting from lower production costs.

In the extraction industry, greater labor effectiveness has been and is being supported primarily through an extensive investment program which has assured a 4.7-fold growth in fixed assets in 1984 compared to 1985, and a 2.5-fold increase in modern technical equipment assets during the same time interval. Benefiting from such significant investments both for researching and prospecting new reserves, as well as for opening new production capabilities, the extraction sector has achieved significant increases in labor productivity. During the 1965-1985 period for instance, physical productivity per worker has increased by 247 percent for coal and by 105 percent for oil extraction.

Specific Factors With General Influences

Labor productivity in the extraction industry is influenced by and exhibits specific features resulting in part from the shortage and limited nature of natural resources, and partly from the specific characteristics of extraction processes determined by types of resources and different deposit situations. Carried out under different conditions as a function of deposit types and sizes, extraction activities require constant efforts to assure access to work fronts. Under these circumstances, efforts for proper extraction operations include in this order and with appropriate intervals between phases, deposit prospecting and research, the opening of mine exploitation, and actual extraction. That is why higher labor productivity in this sector implies the establishment of well determined qualitative, technical, economic, production, and organization factors, which intensify from one phase to the next.

These factors are found throughout production, beginning with geological research, the determination of deposit conditions and extraction technologies, continue with new mine openings and current preparations of work fronts, and end with actual extraction, including maintenance work following the end of current activities. Considering on one hand the efficiency of the social labor invested in all these preparatory and actual extraction phases, and on the other hand the diversity of labor productivity in this sector and the forms which it takes, measures have been established through programs for developing extraction activities, to conduct these activities simultaneously and in a coordinated manner.

The exhaustible and non-renewable nature of mineral and power resources, the production drop caused by the progressive decline in deposit potentials, and by lower contents of useful elements, has led to greater extraction efforts that have required greater volumes of extracted minerals for the same quantities of resources. This implies sustained efforts for more production facilities, in some cases with unfavorable influences on the effectiveness and efficiency of social and individual labor. In order to eliminate these influences, programs to improve extraction activities have stipulated faster endowments and mechanization of mines and quarries with new, modern, high capacity equipment, concurrent with completion of small scale mechanization, so as to increase production, labor productivity, and mining safety, and to ease physical effort.

Higher Physical Productivity for Each Type of Resource

The program to further increase labor productivity during the 1983-1985 period and up to 1990, considering the specific nature of the extraction industry and the significant changes that have taken place in the structure of coal and ore deposits, as well as in the yield from oil and gas wells, provides that measures in these activities be directed primarily to strongly increase physical production for each product. This provision stresses the specific nature of labor productivity in the extraction sector, as well as the diversity of forms and levels of this productivity in various extraction sectors and even in units within a given sector.

Special programs for each type of resource have been formulated to increase physical labor productivity, aimed directly at reducing physical labor expenditures per unit product. At coal and ore mines for instance, the programs stipulate, as an objective requirement, greater mechanization in production processes, in underground openings and preparation, in loading ores, and in advances toward work fronts; to this end, new technologies have been and will continue to be introduced in the exploitation of thick pitcoal veins, as well as fully mechanized techniques in coal extraction from cuttings and quarries, in the preparation of ferrous and non-ferrous ores, and so on.

In the exploitation of open pit brown coal, physical labor consumption will be reduced by 14.3 percent in 1990 compared to 1985, by increasing intensive and extensive utilization indicators for rotor excavators and long-arm waste carriers, so that this consumption will be 40 percent lower (per ton of coal) compared to 1983. Similarly, by expanding mechanized cutting and support in long front cutting, intensive and extensive equipment utilization, mechanized auxiliary operations, and so on, the consumption of physical labor per unit product in underground pitcoal exploitation will be reduced by 30 percent compared to 1983. Special programs have also been drawn to reduce the consumption of physical labor in the extraction of non-ferrous ores; the exploitation of these deposits with high productivity methods (substage exploitation, storage by collapsing artificial roofs, expanded mechanized loading in advancement and exploitation operations, and so on) will reduce the consumption of physical labor by 55 percent in 1990 compared to 1983.

Organizational Flexibility for Comprehensive Utilization of Existing Resources

The important tasks for increasing production in major mineral and power production resources, require an extensive volume of tooling, of mechanized and automatic equipment, and of new, efficient processing technologies, which will assure complete and comprehensive utilization of extracted minerals, all of which in turn requires competent and highly qualified operating personnel. In general, both underground and surface mining operations have been mechanized and automated by replacing old, small-scale equipment with large, high capacity, and highly complex machinery, which if misused, breaks down and immobilizes fixed assets. The appropriate operation of this equipment requires special measures to increase yields and reliability, and to facilitate

maintenance. To this end, one of the established guidelines is to substantially improve the operation of equipment and tools, so as to increase their level of utilization to 95 percent by 1990. The second guideline covers manpower involvement and utilization, as well as improved organization of production and labor.

Along with the measures to reorganize the work program, the level of labor productivity is also favorably reflected in the use of global agreements, thus assuring all the conditions for material motivation imposed by higher labor productivity. Also contributing to this effect has been a steady improvement in organization and greater technical discipline, all of them factors that determine higher labor effectiveness. To this end, the entire activity of extraction units was aimed at solving major production problems according to a new concept of direct and effective guidance of production sectors.

Continued attention will be devoted to this problem, particularly in the direct participation of management personnel and specialists in rapidly assuring the numbers and compositions of direct production formations, so as to use the full intensive and extensive capabilities of available equipment. In fact, more than in other economic sectors, the organization of production and labor in the extraction industry is constantly changing due to the dynamic conditions of exploitation work. That is why organizational structures must be constantly improved as a function of continuous changes in work fronts or deposits. This organizational flexibility must be achieved in collaboration with work collectives, so as to assure the establishment and maintenance of a climate of order and discipline, and of permanence among specialized personnel, thus increasing both production and the efficiency of this activity.

11,023
CSO: 2700/122

TIMELY COMPLETION, DELIVERY OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS URGED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 47, 21 Nov 86 pp 8, 18

[Article by Alexandru Tache, of the Investment Bank: "Placing in Operation All Objectives Included in Plan"]

[Text] Investments play an important role in the overall development of the national economy by assuring the placement in operation of new fixed assets intended to help raise the technical and qualitative level of production, expand the country's raw materials and energy base, and reduce importations through the adoption of products that are in short supply. At the same time, the linking of all production facilities into the production network on their planned dates and under good quality conditions, assure a balance among various branches and sectors of activity, as well as greater coverage of demand from domestic and foreign customers.

Established as fully consistent with the provisions of the 1986-1990 five-year plan, the fundamental objective of this year's plan is the continued strong development of production capabilities and of the technical-material base, so as to fulfill the Party Program For Building a Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society And For Transforming Romania From a Developing Nation Into an Intermediately Developed Nation by 1990. That is why during this first year of the eighth five-year plan, as Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out at the recent Workshop of the Central Committee of the RCP, it is necessary for the plan's investment provisions to be fully implemented, and for delays at some sites to be recovered as rapidly as possible, so as to assure the conditions needed to place in operation all the objectives planned for 1986.

Accelerated Execution Rate at Each Site

Considering these imperatives, a number of construction-installation groups have successfully completed their work at a large number of objectives by virtue of better work organization, advanced technologies, mechanization, and so on. By the beginning of November for instance, more than 250 objectives had been partially or fully linked into the production network, with 31 of

them ahead of schedule. Among these objectives are facilities for 350,000 m/year of stainless and refractory steel tubing to be used in equipment construction, at the Republica tubing plant in Bucharest; for 240,000 t/year of gasoline with methanol at the Brazi CP; for 100 t/year of cotton fibers at the Bucharest Cotton Mill; 50 MW each at the Govora, Brazi II, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, and Iasi thermal power plants; 200,000 t/year of pitcoal extracted at the Rovinari-Est mine; 500 t/year of mining chain at the Ciocanul enterprise in Nadrag; 60,000 t/year of briquette furnace coke at the Victoria steel combine in Calan; 2400 t/year of zinc-coated wire at the Beclean Metallurgical Enterprise; 700 t/year of fodder yeast at the Piatra Neamt Cellulose and Paper Enterprise; 600 t/year of non-ferrous cast metal parts at the 1 Mai enterprise in Ploiesti; 2000 t/year of forged and thermally treated parts at the Cimpina Mechanical Enterprise; and so on.

The fact that 35 production facilities have been completed and placed in operation ahead of schedule at some sites, does demonstrate--as the secretary general of the party indicated during the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the RCP, using as an example the subway built in Bucharest's central area--that it is fully possible to meet and even move ahead of approved schedules when all those who participate in investment completion act consistently and responsibly, and when global agreements are firmly applied at construction projects. This is the case for several production capabilities of importance to the national economy, such as: 2250 t/year of copper ore being processed at the Rosia-Poieni Abrud Mining Combine (four months ahead of schedule); 12,420 t/year of sodium nitrate at the Giurgiu Chemical Combine (four months); 300,000 t/year of lignite at the Rovinari Mining Combine (two months); 90 units/year of motorized road construction equipment at the Nicolina mechanical enterprise in Iasi (two months); and so on.

However, due to problems in work organization and in investment completion, delays with respect to plan tasks have been noted at some locations both with regard to the approved volume of investment values, and to the physical plan to place in operation various production capabilities. At the beginning of November for instance, more than 170 facilities had not been placed in operation on schedule, particularly in the electric power, mining, metallurgy, petrochemistry, machine construction, and other branches, where 122 facilities are in this situation dating as far back as last year (their approved execution schedules having been exceeded by many months). Recovery of delays and placement in operation of all the objectives planned for this year, as the secretary general of the party indicated at the Workshop of the Central Committee of the RCP, requires that all those who participate in investment constructions take firm action to accelerate execution rate at sites, and assure conditions for the new capabilities to be placed in operation, beginning with units which produce raw materials and power.

In order to recover delays in project executions, construction-installation units must urgently take appropriate organizational measures, assigning priority to the effective assignment of material resources, equipment, and manpower to objectives that are at advanced stages of execution, with definite possibilities of being placed in operation during the short period of time that remains before the end of the year. This result is fully possible given

the large reserves available at construction organizations to mechanize their operations and utilize their equipment. Construction equipment at some sites is currently used inefficiently; during the first three quarters of 1986, the effective working time of this equipment as part of the total available time has generally been under 50 percent (40 percent for scrapers and motorized scrapers, 45 percent for excavators, 44 percent for tower cranes, 45 percent for loaders, 45 percent for bulldozers, 42 percent for concrete pumps and motorized pumps, 47 percent for motorized and mobile hoists, and so on).

Better use of existing equipment and greater effective time utilization as part of the total workday, are meant to hasten the completion of construction-installation projects at worksites, while leading to a full recovery of delays at objectives which are at an advanced stage of execution. At the same time, higher utilization indicators for construction installations will determine the level of efficiency indicators, beginning with physical labor productivity; when the entire construction activity is carried out under global agreement conditions, positive effects are felt on the economic efficiency of each separate construction organization.

This has also meant that among priorities at site activities, particular attention has to be devoted to all those involved in the investment process, and to more efficient utilization of all machines and equipment belonging to construction-installation units. At the same time, also notable are the sustained efforts directed at the rapid replacement in operation of equipment which for different reasons (lack of spare parts, delays in delivery to worksites, poor qualification of maintenance personnel, poor repair quality, and so on) is inoperable, as well as at the appropriate maintenance of all available equipment so as to extend to the maximum the operating time between repairs.

Timely Delivery and Installation of Technical Equipment

At the same time, analyses conducted at sites have shown that significant delays are due to the delivery of technical equipment; at the beginning of November, equipment suppliers were 33 percent in arrears toward investment users, with 70 percent of this equipment being intended for facilities which are scheduled to be placed in operation this year. Great delays in equipment delivery are found at some users, among which MIP with 40.1 percent, MICH with 40 percent, MIN with 39.5 percent, and MMPG with 36.3 percent. Given that the delivery schedules for this equipment were initially correlated with the beginning of installation, any delay in their receipt at worksites makes it difficult for builders to fulfill the investment plan, and causes continued storage of equipment that has already been acquired but which functionally depends on the missing equipment.

To eliminate these shortcomings requires that equipment suppliers act more firmly and with greater priority during the immediately following time period, to build and effectively deliver equipment that is behind schedule, whose installation determines the placement in operation of new production facilities, and to strictly respect the delivery schedules of the equipment due during the last two months of the year. At the same time it is necessary that

ministries with specific responsibilities in the delivery of technical equipment for investments that are to be placed in operation this year, exercise greater control on the fulfillment of contractual obligations toward construction and installation organizations, and on strict compliance with stipulated schedules, hastening to the maximum the delivery of delayed equipment which determines the linking of planned objectives into the production network.

While on this topic, it is appropriate to also point out the need to hasten the installation of equipment that has already been delivered to worksites, whose scheduled installation does not present difficulties, but which is still in storage. Significant reserves also exist in this area, considering that at the end of October, at some sites under the jurisdiction of MEE, MPPG, MIM, MICH, MIP, MTTc, MICM, and so on, installation delays were found ranging from 1.8 to 39.6 percent of the total volume of equipment available at construction sites. In addition to the fact that the failure to install equipment on time and completely, causes unjustified equipment storage at worksites, thus reducing the economic efficiency of construction organization activities, significantly contributing to the failure to place planned objectives in operation on schedule, with chain reaction on reaching planned parameters and on achieving the production absolutely necessary to the national economy. During the time remaining before the end of the year, it is imperative that the efforts of builders be joined by those of objective users, which can and must become more involved through the effective support which it is their duty to extend (specialized installation teams, technical assistance, material conditions, and so on) in this activity, and without which the respective production facilities cannot be linked into the production network.

Execution programming at all objectives, daily completion of planned stages, better use of the technical equipment and manpower available to construction-installation organizations, as well as stronger collaboration between equipment builder-suppliers and users, will assure the conditions necessary to place in operation all the facilities planned for this year, while properly preparing for the 1987 investments. Considering the fact that significant production capabilities are planned for next year, and that they are exceptionally important for fulfilling the plan's provisions in many branches, sub-branches, and sectors, it is also necessary, as the secretary general of the party pointed out at the recent workshop, to already take firm technical, technological, and organizational measures so that in the investment field 1987 will also represent a decisive year for fulfilling the major goals presented to the national economy by the 13th Party Congress.

11,023

CSO: 2700/124

COMPUTER-ASSISTED RESEARCH AND DESIGN IN ECONOMY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 46, 14 Nov 86 pp 16-17

[Article by Lucia Stanciu, Scientific Commission of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP, and Luminita Vlad, National Council for Science and Technology: "Computer-Assisted Research and Design, Instrument for Introducing Technological Progress"]

[Text] Computer technology, as a qualitative element in establishing the new technical and scientific revolution, is gradually penetrating into the most diverse areas of the economy, creating possibilities for manufacturing valuable products with greater efficiency. One area which recently has appeared to benefit from absorbing this advanced technology, is the research and design activity. As demonstrated by worldwide practice, computers make it possible to depict many technical variants of a new product (or new technology), select optimum solutions, and correlate technical parameters with such factors as costs, manufacturing processes, supplies, distribution, and so on, thus shortening the research-design-production cycle.

Consistent with the highly significant tasks to rapidly update production, and with the comprehensive direct role of technical progress in establishing the qualitative aspects of development, the Special Program for Computer-Assisted Research and Design (CPAC) was formulated under the coordination of the National Council for Science and Technology as an interdisciplinary program aimed at providing organized support for introducing computer technology in technical and engineering design work. Structurally, CPAC was conceived both for the national level, to include specific modules, and for individual branch components. One of the program's determining features is the software activity, which can be subdivided into three categories: software of particular importance to branches, software of particular importance to several branches, and software which supports and contributes to the operation of specific CPAC components.

This partitioning of the general software component specifically associated with the CPAC program at the national level, proved to be inadequate for monitoring the implementation of program products of this type at branch level, making it necessary for the entire software component of the program, independently of whether it belonged to the general section or to branch

sections, to be combined anew and redistributed in the following directions: CPAC systems for managing technological processes; systems intended for planning installations, tooling, machinery, and automatic lines; technical engineering, structural engineering, experimental data processing, and simulation of technological phenomena, processes, and flow; collection of a specific CPAC data base; systems to process, describe, and modify planar and three dimensional drawings; and CPAC dedicated design media as well as user-computer interfaces. The idea for this new approach was motivated by the intent to assure a good division of labor among those who independently of their work areas, share similar concerns for software implementation.

A complex problem in implementing and developing an information processing system is education. Difficulties arise because at the moment at which the program begins to be applied, the researchers' knowledge about computer-assisted research and design are far from being at equal levels. Moreover, the speed and thoroughness with which knowledge is acquired can also depend on the closeness (in logical or methodological terms) of a researcher's area to the area of computer technology. In order to surmount these difficulties inherent to beginnings, a comprehensive, two-stage instruction system was formulated, seeking on one hand to train a group of instructors among researchers in various branches, and on the other to instruct management personnel. Practice has shown that the success of this multi-qualification program depends on the receptivity of users. Those who are willing to train instructors are primarily those institutes which have understood that their future development in terms of research quality and productivity, depends on the large scale adoption of new methods of research and design.

Another segment, and the largest in the educational component, covers the training of future researchers in the use of modern methods. It is not only a matter of the specialized knowledge acquired by students in the three types of schools that train professional computer workers, but also of the manner in which future researchers in physics, chemistry, agriculture, construction, and so on, are trained to use the new method, which will objectively come into general use in the future. And if we include the potential users of CPAC, a program which, as experience has shown throughout the world, will gradually encompass the entire professional group of researchers and designers, the extent of the problem increases by several orders of magnitude. The trend is also intensified by the fact that in this era of scientific and technological revolution, the act of technological and even scientific creation is beginning to move beyond the institutional limits of the research system, organically spreading into economic and social units.

Whether CPAC techniques are implemented in pilot installations or through other methods which will arise in social practice, their dissemination is not very well defined and is weakly outlined at present. The pilot stations expected to be developed as the first stage of this process cannot be the result of a pattern repeated in several copies. Each pilot station must individualize its program from the national level CPAC program, and once defined, these programs have to be correlated to achieve a unified aspect, while being formulated as a dynamic concept.

A very important problem that arises in the implementation of information processing systems for research and design, is to establish the boundaries of a zone, namely where CPAC ends and industrial information processing begins. A precise line of demarcation does not exist in practice, the field appearing more like a continuous flow. In a physics institute for instance, a pilot station will be oriented mostly toward information support for research, but without excluding design. But in a plant pilot station, a connection will have to be established between research-design and production, insofar as introducing the newest computer methods.

Programs as well as the education of those who will use them have to be viewed in the long term, and therefore as being physically supported by tomorrow's computer technology, which must be of world class; moreover, for some categories of equipment, they will even surpass this level. However, it is not only the quality of computer technology which will create complex problems, but also its magnitude, since CPAC's "market" for computer equipment is not completely different from the requirements of other computer sectors. An increasing number of equipment systems will of course be totally or quasi-totally dedicated to computer-assisted research and design. But in the majority of institutes and research centers in production and education units, a computer's load will consist in various proportions, of CPAC information, industrial data processing, computer-assisted decision making or education, and so on.

To be sure, discussions about the complexity of implementing the national CPAC program can continue, but the conclusion is already evident: as in any other adoption of a program designed to create a qualitative leap in a given direction, CPAC's success is assured by good quality both in the formulation and the application of the program. Difficulties arising from complexities which could not be eliminated during the program's formulation, must be removed through its application strategies.

The most obvious strategies to be used in applying the program's provisions are those grafted into its very structure, meaning analyses by branches or program modules (software, hardware, educational). These strategies provide a significant amount of information, making it possible to reach decisions for timely planning against potential departures from the planned process. But both strategies have two major disadvantages. The first is that information travels through several links from its point of execution to the program's dispatching, and back again, with the distortions inherent in any system for successive information synthesis or dissection. The second is that by using these strategies at execution points, the information is fragmented to the extent to which it is impossible to reconstitute the whole, with all the consequences this has on depth of understanding or motivation.

A strategy of global analysis at the level of territorial subdivisions for instance, opens a large number of facets for the new program implementation, and valuable inverse relationships for the system's (program's) self regulation in design-application-redesign. Comprehensive analyses can be carried out in this respect to verify the actual operation of computer-assisted research-design-manufacturing, the performance of a CPAC pilot station in a

plant, its suitability in the overall activities of the unit, and so on. True verification of CPAC's integration in the economic structure can be obtained much better from the overall analysis of an economic unit in which CPAC components are organically integrated in the unit's system. At this level it is possible to determine the depth to which the program's ideas have penetrated among researchers and designers, and the attitude of the institute's management toward this qualitative leap. At the territorial level, it is easier to organize collaborations to use computer equipment and consult on urgent problems among neighboring units that belong to different branches, whereas cooperation between units of similar specialties but geographically distant, is more profound but less efficient.

Identification of the most appropriate means for implementing the Special Program for Computer-Assisted Research and Design, will in the long term contribute to the widespread adoption of these modern methods, with positive effects in improving the quality and productivity of research work, and in manufacturing new, highly efficient, and highly competitive products and technologies.

In order to achieve CPAC's objectives, the Bucharest Party Committee has organized a broad range of actions (topical reviews, surveys, exchanges of experience) aimed at providing the necessary computer equipment and at writing software structured along major operations, for all institutes of scientific research, technical engineering, and design.

In hardware (equipment) development, special interest has emerged at the National Physics Center, the Aviation Institute, the Power Research Institute, the Institute for Power Studies and Design, the National Institute for Thermal Engines, and so on. In software, valuable experience has also been gained by the following organizations. The Institute for Electromechanical Research and Design (ICPE): design installations to produce thermal and electric power, as well as low and intermediate power wind turbines; perform static, dynamic, and thermal calculations for machine-tool structures; verify dimensions of components and subassemblies, study the behavior of machine-tools with modal analysis methods. The Machine Construction Research and Design Institute: describe, optimize, and display configurations; automatic drafting; analyze mechanical and thermal stress in structures by finite element methods; automatic design of machines, equipment, dies, and tools; layout for optimum sheet metal cutting; computer-assisted centralized measurements and data processing. The Central Physics Institute: model, simulate, and process experimental data; mechanical, electrical, and radiometric design; seismic design of constructions. The Institute for Scientific Research and Technical Engineering for Computer and Information Technology: products that can be used directly and usually interactively by researchers and designers in such areas as computer-assisted design in the electronics industry; the PIX system for interactive design of printed circuits and automatic generation of fabrication documentation; the GIX system for interactive design of VLSI integrated circuits; the GEOSMS system for processing geodesic network observations, and for monitoring the behavior of massive constructions (dams, cooling towers, bridges, and so on); formulate and adapt systems to manage research-specific data bases (FOCUS, LAMBDA); experimental data processing systems (STAR-PD).

The Bucharest Polytechnic Institute: model and simulate thermal engines, power installations, and so on. The Institute for Power Studies and Design: program packages for computer-assisted planning of operations in the national power system; program packages to design the construction of thermal power plants; program packages to design high voltage electric lines. The Research Institute for Standard Constructions: structural calculations; structural engineering with finite element methods.

11,023

CSO: 2700/122

DATA ON 1986 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 87 p 8

[Unattributed article: "A More Dynamic Year"]

[Text] Industrial production last year represented a bright spot in the overall course of the economy. There was a 4 percent increase; that was one of the more dynamic rates recorded in the past 5 years.

Moreover, the greatest production increase was in consumer goods--all of 6 percent above the previous year. There was a 4 percent increase in production of producer goods, while the increase in machinery and equipment was only 1 percent. The greatest increase in physical volume of production was recorded in petroleum derivatives, 15 percent; iron ore, 21 percent; finished wooden products, 8 percent; ready-made textiles, also 8 percent; leather footwear and leather goods, 8 percent; and cattle feed, as well as printing, 8 percent.

Basic industries did not record any special production movements. Thus, in production of electricity there was a 4 percent increase over last year and in coal production a 2 percent increase, while coal processing remained at the same level as the previous year. Production of petroleum and gas increased by 1 percent; ferrous metallurgy, 2 percent; non-ferrous metallurgy, 3 percent; non-metals, 4 percent; metalworking, 2 percent; and machine building, 4 percent.

A reduction in the volume of production in non-ferrous metal processing of 2 percent was recorded last year. This branch has been characterized by an uneven production rhythm. While an increase of 1 percent occurred in 1982, a drop of 2 percent took place a year later. In 1984, there was an 8 percent increase and in 1985 an increase of 10 percent.

The situation could be said to be similar in ship building. In the course of last year there was a decrease in production of 6 percent. It is obvious that a drop in orders is the cause of such a situation; the previous years were successful, and this was the first time in the past 5-year period that the volume of production decreased in ship building.

Finally, the statistics also included an increase in reserves of finished products of 2 percent. In earlier years the rate of growth in stocks was

higher, 11 percent in 1985. Last year reserves of machinery and equipment were lower by 3 percent and those of producer goods were higher by a whole 11 percent, while reserve of consumer goods, due to increased purchasing and excessive demand, were lower by a whole 7 percent than a year earlier. An exceptional jump was noted in reserves of, for example, ferrous metallurgy of 38 percent, production of aluminium of 25 percent, and production and processing of tobacco of 28 percent compared to a year ago. Stocks were significantly lower in production of non-ferrous metal ores, by 20 percent, and in production of finished wooden products, by 19 percent.

13156/12947

CS0: 2800/107

ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS FROM 1986

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] Last year, according to the first estimates of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, the population of Yugoslavia was 23,355,900, an insignificant increase of only 0.6 percent compared to 1985. There were born 357,800 new citizens of Yugoslavia, and 160,200 new marriages took place.

Yugoslavs achieved an imposing value of social product: 11,288,793 million dinars, in statistical terms, an increase of 95 percent in current prices and of 4 percent in constant prices. Whether we were industrious and clever enough not to make our situation more difficult than it is can be seen in the first results of preliminary research by the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

The year was difficult, as indicated by the fact that retail prices, measured against December output, were 92 percent higher, while living costs were 91 percent higher. Nevertheless, industrial production recorded one of its more dynamic years--an increase of 4.2 percent over the previous year. Yugoslavs were more productive, by a modest 1 percent, but that too is something in view of the long years of stagnation or falling productivity.

Last year we earned somewhat more than the official growth in inflation. It is obvious that we parried it, but we also stimulated it as much as we could. The average Yugoslav earned 83,480 dinars, 105.3 percent more than a year earlier. Because of this, there was a real fever the whole year to consume; a real growth in retail trade took place after long years of stagnation, amounting to 4 percent. Nevertheless, Yugoslavs inclined to sit in cafes spent 5 percent less in real terms on that specific product. Maybe they worked more, or the significantly higher living costs had an effect; it is also possible to consider the beginning of a change in the structure of the consumption of the average Yugoslav.

Nevertheless, the figures say a lot. Thus, we learn that 136,000 apartments were completed last year, or 7 percent more than a year earlier. We were left with 310,000 uncompleted apartments; however, that was 12 percent fewer than a year ago. For thousands of subtenants and homeless, this is certainly not much of a guarantee of the resolution of the housing problem in the near future.

Yugoslavs found employment somewhat faster last year. The growth rate was 3 percent, but bureaus indicated that there were still quite a few unemployed. Based on employment organization files, it is estimated that 1,091,000 people still await a solution to this problem related to their existence. That work in a factory is still unpopular is indicated by the fact that 5 percent more workers were employed in financial and other service sectors than a year earlier, as well as the fact that the most dynamic rate of employment was found in these sectors as compared to other spheres.

Finally, we recorded lower imports last year by 1 percent, and lower exports by 2 percent. Competition on the world market is obviously stronger all the time, and the results more uncertain. The extent to which the figures serve as a warning is also shown by the fact that proposed parameters for 1987 were very ambitious and were then, in the course of coordination, reduced to more realistic rates. Naturally, this does not mean that the economy will not be faced this year with serious tasks. If nothing else, it will at least be necessary to reduce large distortions, to be more productive even if at last year's volume of production, to be less burdened by expenses for so-called social management, to export to the world market more thoughtfully, and to import only that which is actually essential.

13156/12947
CSO: 2800/107

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS CONDEMNED

Nuclear Explosions in Nevada

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Feb 87 p 4

[Commentary: "Continuation of Nuclear Explosions in Nevada Defiance of Humanity"]

[Text] To the very last we hoped. In spite of everything that we know and learn daily about American imperialism, about its tutorial character, its ambitions for universal supremacy. We hoped that reason would prevail over pathological aspirations, that common considerations--the survival of the human race on behalf of civilization's advance and progress, would overcome the dangerous small-mindedness of imperialism's class selfishness, that there would be no 3 February 1987.

There is no need of figures and statistics along these lines. We all remember, at least approximately, the ratio of the United States' total number of nuclear explosions to those of the USSR since the first--American--explosion in the New Mexico desert in 1945. With sorrow and growing indignation we counted the explosions in Nevada since 6 August 1985. With hope, after each extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium, we expected the American side to cross this bridge to a nuclear-free world. For everybody has the same need for such a manifestation of statesmanlike wisdom and a responsible attitude towards the planet's fate. It is a crime against humanity to measure the "usefulness" of nuclear experiments for one particular social system when only a universal and total ban on them makes sense.

The arms race is an open sore on the body of humanity. Today it swallows up \$2 million every minute, in the same minute that 30 children die of hunger and from curable diseases. Continuation of the nuclear experiments will not satiate it, but will only make it more voracious. And what reason does the United States of America itself have to use this money in the face of the danger, for example, of a new disease that is assuming epidemic character and in the Year of the Homeless?

It is a crime against mankind and humanity that on the threshold of the new century the interior of the earth should continue to be blown up by nuclear

explosions and that our souls should be paralyzed by fear for the future. And now the world's nuclear arsenal is replenished every day with about six new units. We cannot get out of our mind the simplest of equations of unacceptable realities, namely, one atomic submarine is equal in fire power to World War II. We face new dimensions—Hiroshima ceased to be simply the name of a city and became a measurement of death. . .

With all its imperfection and lacerating conflicts, mankind must live, must live worthily, without anxiety for the future, without fear of a nuclear catastrophe. Halting nuclear experiments is a first step in this direction.

The first explosion in Nevada this year shows that the governing circles in the United States have not yet matured enough to make the only correct decision. But this cannot, must not be the last word of the United States. The White House and the Pentagon have in their hands the further fate of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions and they must remember that whether it continues in effect depends solely on their actions.

SDI Proving Ground

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Academician Vitaliy Goldanski: "Proving Ground Works for SDI"]

[Text] Only a small portion of the nuclear tests conducted in the United States involve nuclear charges now in service or being prepared for replacement of already existing ones. Undergoing testing now are primarily modernized types of fissionable nuclear charges--triggers intended to bring about thermonuclear explosions of enormous power. For example, for a several-megaton charge there may be used as detonator a trigger of several dozen isotopes, i.e., a trigger with power not less than that established by the 1974 ceiling treaty (150 kilotons). Tests are also being made of the effect on nuclear charges of shock waves, heat, electromagnetic radiation, neutrons, X- and gamma-radiation, generated by the explosions. Most of the American tests have focused on improvement of second-generation weapons and on creation of third-generation weapons (see table).

As an example, new ways are being sought to enhance the power of the nuclear charge explosion and to make it approximate maximum efficiency by virtue of an increase in the initial supercritical compression. Various alternatives for the miniaturization of fissionable nuclear detonators are contemplated through the simultaneous pulsed action of many powerful shafts of light obtained from optical lasers. This method is also akin to the idea of achieving the "nuclear thermotoxin [termoyad]" through instantaneous supercompression and heating of pellets of a frozen mixture of deuterium and tritium. Reports have appeared in the American press that underground nuclear experiments are planned at the Nevada proving ground to achieve the "thermotoxin." Reducing the size and power of fissionable nuclear detonators may prove especially attractive in the creation of new models of tactical nuclear weapons and the development of "intensified-radiation weapons"--neutron bombs.

General Classification of Nuclear Weapons

1	ПОКОЛЕНИЕ	5	ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ	9	СЪВРЕМЕННИ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИ АСПЕКТИ	13	РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ	17	НЕОБХОДИМОСТ ОТ ПЪЛНОМАЩАБНИ ИЗПИТАНИИ
2	Първо	6	"Дребно"	10	"Хоризонтално разпространяване"	14	Деление (надкритично съединяване, пресоване, имплозия)	18	Не са нужни
3	Второ	7	"Обикновено (съвременни)"	11	Сдържане	15	Термоядрено оръжие (ДС-деление-синтез, ДСД-деление-синтез-деление) Стратегически, тактически	19	Не са нужни за проверка надеждността на вече натрупаните ядрени арсенали, необходими са за пълноценното развитие и модернизация с цел воденето на ядрена война, за прехода от второто поколение към третото
4	Трето	8	"Екстраординарно" (оръжие със съсредоточено, избирателно, целенасочено действие)	12	Преследване на миража за военно превъзходство. Доктрина за допустимостта на ядрена война (например локалната тактическа ядрена война)	16	Избирателно, целенасочено (Х-лазери и други средства на ИКО). Избирателно усилено (спирет излъчване на радиация, електромагнитното излъчване и т.н.) Минимизирано.	20	Необходими

Key:

1. Generation
2. First
3. Second
4. Third
5. Designation
6. "Small"
7. "Ordinary" (present-day)
8. "Extraordinary (weapons with concentrated, selective, precisely targeted action
9. Present-Day Political Aspects
10. "Horizontally propagated"
11. Restraint
12. Pursuit of the mirage of military superiority.
Doctrine of permissible nuclear war (for example, local tactical nuclear war).
13. Versions
14. Fission (supercritical coupling [sglobyavane], compression, implosion)
15. Thermonuclear weapons
(DS [delenie-sintez; fission-synthesis]
DSD [delenie-sintez-delenie; fission-synthesis-fission])
Strategic, tactical

[Key continued on next page]

16. Selective, precisely targeted (X-ray lasers and other SDI weapons).
Selectively intensified (according to the emission of radiation, electromagnetic radiation, etc.).
Miniaturized
17. Necessity of Full-Scale Tests
18. Not needed
19. Not necessary for checking reliability of nuclear arsenal already built up.
Necessary for further development and modernization for the purpose of waging nuclear war, for transition from second generation to third.
20. Needed

At the same time, miniaturization of the nuclear payloads opens up the possibility of adapting them to new carrier systems, resulting in an expansion of the catalogue of means for the delivery of nuclear weapons and in a multiplication of the warheads that can be delivered per missile. Thus, the creation of new types of payloads leads to the creation of new carriers, and the new carriers give life to new types of charges.

But more dangerous still is the fact that most of the American test explosions are now directed towards the development of weapons based on new principles.

Within the framework of the SDI program there is now intense discussion of the possibilities of designing various types of selective, precisely targeted weapons that will provide pulsed, shock or destructive action against matter and organisms through powerful concentration of the energy of this action in time and in space, i.e., through the beams of diverse lasers (chemical, X-ray or free-electron), shafts of neutron particles, shells measured in grams moving at a velocity of several score kilometers per second.

The plan for the creation of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers has become the main nuclear component of the SDI program. It is under development at the Livermore Laboratory, and its initiators are the "father of the hydrogen bomb," Edward Teller, and his colleagues Lowell Wood and George Chaplain.

The nuclear-pumped X-ray laser plan is based on the idea of transforming the energy of a nuclear explosion, which ordinarily propagates uniformly in all directions, into energy concentrated in space into specified narrow directions. Each such direction is determined by the orientation of the long thin metal needle situated before the nuclear ammunition inside the general structure of the X-ray laser's working medium. When this needle is illuminated by a powerful flux of X-radiation originating at the moment of the nuclear explosion, intense radiation of the X-ray laser's working medium appears, a great number of electrons from its atoms burst in, and the metal needle turns into a kind of high-density plasma. It is assumed that each nuclear warhead by virtue of its explosion can pump several dozen X-ray laser needles, while high-speed computers, after determining the trajectories of the flying missiles, will direct the needles towards them.

This weapon is touted as one of the basic weapon types of the "Star Wars" program although great skepticism regarding X-ray lasers exists in the United States itself.

Great anxiety is also aroused by the fact that SDI has to depend on a faultlessly operating computer program, including the necessity of very rapid solution of exceedingly complex target-recognition problems with a great number of far-from-unambiguous feedbacks. In fact, they want to entrust the fate of mankind to computers. SDI's no-fault requirements are comparable to a requirement there be no mistakes in 5000 books, each of 300 pages, printed without proof-reading. Error in the case of SDI will mean the threat of accidental outbreak of war whenever the entire complex "Star Wars" system is activated by an initially false alarm.

In any event, however, it is precisely the SDI program that is being used as the principal grounds for beginning the development of the X-ray laser. The clearly defined nuclear-weapon character of this SDI component arouses the greatest anxiety even among American scientists.

Energy Department 'Pentagon Appendage'

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Vladimir Ignatov: "Department of Energy a Pentagon Appendage"]

[Text] One of American President Ronald Reagan's numerous preelection promises has been his intention since 1980 to close down the Department of Energy. Set up about 10 years ago by the administration of former President Jimmy Carter, this department has been one of the most obnoxious institutions to the Reaganites who considered it a stronghold of environmental protectionists.

Reagan has not closed down the Department of Energy, but has proceeded, as the well-known Democratic Congressman Edward Markey recently declared, to transform it into an appendage of the Pentagon. It is a secret to nobody in the United States or the whole world that the Defense Department is conducting the planning, construction and adoption into service of nuclear bombers, of submarines with atomic weapons, of short-, medium- and long-range missiles. To the Department of Energy the Republican Reagan administration has assigned a no less sinister role in his militaristic plans for nuclear superiority, namely, the carrying out of all nuclear explosions in the United States--from neutron 203mm artillery charges to MX missile warheads.

At the moment the vast complex of the U.S. Department of Energy laboratories and plants has at its disposal over 52,000 specialists and employees and is, as the French magazine MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE asserts, "a nuclear archipelago covering a tremendous area equal to the territory of the State of Delaware." And the Secretary of Energy John Harrington, the American weekly UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT avows, is "the second person after Caspar Weinberger in charge of the growth of the U.S. nuclear arsenal."

In 1981 when Reagan entered office, the cost of the military programs run by the Department of Energy amounted to \$2.6 billion, or 24 percent of this department's total budget. Last year the Department of Energy spent on military developments \$7.2 billion, or 60 percent of the budget. Besides this, in 1984

with the President's personal approval there began the implementation of a 9-year program of modernizing the department's laboratories and plants, the initial cost of which was \$3.8 billion. According to a number of military-political observers, due to inflation and the growing appetites of the Pentagon's junior partner its cost will exceed the sum of \$6 billion.

The Department of Energy is responsible for every nuclear experiment in the Nevada desert. As became known at the autumn session of Congress, when the Senate Armed Forces Committee was considering the appropriations for military expenditures during the fiscal year beginning 1 October 1987, funds for nuclear experiments will be increased for the first time. This very year they will increase by \$500 million, and by the end of 1991 by another \$850 million, i.e., the nuclear-experiments lovers in the Department of Energy will have 60 percent more funds to squander on the Nevada Proving Grounds.

The main task of the department, at whose entrance the Pentagon emblem was recently supposed to be placed, is implementation of Reagan's favorite "Star Wars" program. Last year this got 15 percent of the budget of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, while this year this percent is expected to leap to 30. The Deputy Secretary of Energy Sylvester Foley has declared quite frankly, "SDI is the department's number one research and development project."

The actions of the Reagan administration during the 6 years of its governing offer hundreds of examples of the process of militarizing American economic and social life. The fate of the "nuclear archipelago" that the Department of Energy has turned into is perhaps among the most striking illustrations of the militarization of the American government itself.

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CSO: 2200/58

'STAR WARS' CONCEPT ANALYZED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Engr Col Docent Gergin Dobrivoykov, candidate of technical sciences: "Space Spearhead of 'Direct Deterrence': Military-Technical Aspects of the 'Star Wars' Program"]

[Text] Today it is perfectly obvious that the so-called strategic defense initiative (SDI) is a long-term program pursuing important objectives in political, economic, ideological and military-technical areas that are aimed at realization of the main goal—achievement of superiority over socialism. From its very conception the idea of creating a wide-scale system of antimissile defense (AMD) became one of the most important means of implementing the newly adopted aggressive military-political doctrine of "direct deterrence."

One of the most important areas of SDI is the military-technical, the evolution of which is bound to lead to the development of various space strike weapons.

What space strike weapons does the United States plan to create?

It is known that the trajectory of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) is conventionally divisible into three basic legs: the active leg with an altitude from 1 to 500 km, at which the missile engine operates; the ballistic leg with an altitude up to 1200 km, at which separation of warheads begins, and from these the separation of cluster nuclear charges and the means of anti-antimissile defense (dummy cluster elements, metalized spheres, reflective tapes, infrared aerosols); and the final leg with an altitude of 800 to 10 km, at which anti-antimissile defense means fall behind and burn up in the dense layers of the atmosphere while the cluster charges continue their flight to the specified targets.

On the basis of these ICBM trajectory legs, the United States has developed various plans for an echeloned AMD system. Of these, widest popularity has been won by the plan for a three-echelon system, each echelon of which is intended to intercept the ICBM's or cluster elements in the respective leg of their trajectory. The plan is for the first echelon to be formed by a space-based radiation weapon, the second echelon by a space-based kinetic weapon, and the third by a land-based radiation and kinetic weapon.

What are these weapons, and at what stage of their development are they?

Radiation Weapons

Radiation weapons are divided into two basic types: laser and corpuscular. A laser weapon is a high-energy laser capable of forming a powerful coherent light beam. The United States is working on the creation of a gas-dynamic CO₂-laser with a wavelength of 2.8 microns and a chemical (fluorohydrogen) laser with a wavelength of 2.8 microns, power of 5 megawatts, and maximum effective range of about 5000 km. It is believed that in outer space energy loss will be negligible, for which reason the United States plans at the beginning of the 1990's to create a space-based laser battle station. It is supposed that its mass will be about 17 tons, its length 6-8 m, and the diameter of the focusing and pointing mirror 4 m. Aboard each station there must be 45 tons of fuel mixture. Hence the total weight of one laser battle station will be about 60-65 tons. It can be injected into orbit with three takeoffs of the Pentagon's present basic carrier ("Space Shuttle" ships), which will cost in all about \$600 million. For the present the United States plans to create 18 laser battle stations, which will be able to destroy 100 ICBM's in 15 minutes.

An X-ray laser is being developed, too. It can not only be space-based, but also fired over the territory of the USSR at the necessary time. It is a device carrying an 0.1 to 1-kiloton nuclear charge. Around its case are attached up to 50 2-m metal tubes, which are pretrained on individual targets. The nuclear explosion in the tube generates laser radiation of great power whose shock and pulsed action destroys the targets. Intensive research is also under way on the development of a mixed-base laser weapon. Basic reliance is placed on the excimer laser, whose generator will be land-based, but whose reflecting and combat mirrors will be situated in space respectively at an altitude of 36,000 and 1000 km.

The creation of the laser weapon in the United States is in the laboratory testing stage, but some elements are at the stage of tests under actual conditions, too. Thus, for example, at the White Sands Proving Ground a 2-megawatt Miracle chemical laser demolished a Titan-2 ICBM second stage at a distance of 1 km. The first prototype of an X-ray laser was tested at the Nevada Proving Ground in 1980, with at least four or five more experiments conducted up till now. In 1985 a series of tests were conducted in the area of the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of methods and means for the laser tracking of rapidly moving targets and for the purpose of reflecting and redirecting a laser beam with the use of the ships "Discoverer" and "Challenger."

The effectiveness of the corpuscular weapon, which generates microwave UHF radiation or a flux of elementary particles (essentially, neutral hydrogen atoms), is greatest in a vacuum, i.e., at an altitude over 200-300 km above the earth. It will be possible, according to the predictions of Western specialists, to create the corpuscular weapon in the 21st century. For the present, wide-scale theoretical and experimental research has been launched.

Kinetic Weapons

The orbit in which the weapons intended to form the first echelon will move must pass at an altitude of 600-1000 km above the areas where the Soviet ICBM's are situated (in other words, so that there is a direct view of them). However, the orbits of the second-echelon weapons must be chosen with an inclination to the equator and an altitude such as to cover the ballistic leg of the ICBM trajectory. Kinetic weapons, i.e., rapid-fire electromagnetic launchers and space-to-space missiles with a homing warhead, will be situated in the orbits forming the second echelon.

The electromagnetic launchers that have been developed can impart to the shell (a cube of dielectric material, a light-case metal cylinder, a shell with stabilizers, placed in a container) an initial speed of several score kilometers per second. This tremendous ejection speed is achieved through the creation of a directed magnetic field. For the present, work on these launchers has reached the laboratory test stage. According to the Western press, with a laboratory launcher an initial ejection velocity of the order of 4-5 km per second has been attained with a shell weighing several grams. This success is being used to develop an electromagnetic launcher for firing a 125-gram shell with a velocity of 15-20 and, according to some sources, even 40 km per second, which meets the requirements for destroying spacecraft and cluster nuclear charges thousands of kilometers away under open-space conditions.

For the present, the most significant achievements have been registered in the development of missiles with a homing kinetic warhead. In principle, such warheads will be used not only in second-echelon space-to-space missiles, but also in earth-to-air missiles (for interception of cluster charges at an altitude of 10-20 km) and earth-to-space missiles (for interception of targets at an altitude of 200-250 km). In 1985-1986 such a kinetic warhead successfully passed tests under actual conditions within the framework of the program for the creation of ASAT [antisatellite] weapons. Besides this, in June 1984 the earth-to-space antimissile was tested under actual conditions within the framework of the "Homing (Ovurloy) [possible error for "Overlay"]" program. From Vandenberg Base the Minuteman ICBM was fired that was destroyed at an altitude of about 200 km by an antimissile fired from Kwajalein. Characteristic of this design is the fact that before impact with the target an umbrella with 36 steel ribs 4.5 m in diameter spread out from the case of the homing kinetic warhead. This experiment, as well as the successful ASAT tests, show that the United States is ready to deploy the third and, in part, the second echelon of the AMD system.

Besides work on space strike weapons, the Pentagon is conducting intensive research also on the creation of optical, infrared and radar devices to detect, identify and track a target in the atmosphere and in space, on the development of methods for determining the reliability and survivability of individual elements and of the AMD system as a whole, as well as on the synthesis of ways and means of controlling combat operations in space. One of the basic problems in this research is the creation of computers with artificial intelligence and software for them. Considering also the fact that the United States has at its disposal deployed systems of space communications, navigation, and early warning of launched ICBM's, it can be assumed that it will gradually establish an

earth-to-space reconnaissance-and-strike system. This will unify under the same command the present strategic offensive forces, the space strike weapons, and the means of strategic intelligence, communication and combat control.

In conclusion, let us recall that even the creation and deployment of space strike weapons that are limited in type and number will have a highly destabilizing military-political significance. As Mikhail Gorbachev has emphasized, "Even on this very modest scale at which, in the estimation of specialists, SDI is feasible as a limited-capabilities AMD system, it is very dangerous. For this project will doubtless step up the arms race along all lines, and this means that the risk of war will increase, too."

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CSO: 2200/58

CEAUSESCU MEETS INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT

AU101641 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1603 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] New Delhi, 10 March (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu were received on Tuesday afternoon by Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of the Republic of India, and Mme Janari Venkataraman.

Expressing gratitude for the meeting, Ramaswamy Venkataraman underscored that the Romanian president's visit was a moment of utmost importance in the development of relations between the two countries and peoples, opening large prospects to the collaboration in domains of mutual interest, both bilaterally and worldwide.

During the discussion held on the occasion, the sides exchanged mutual information on major aspects of the economic and social development in the two countries, and agreed that the growing economic potential of Romania and India provided large opportunities for the development of trade relations, and for cooperation in industry and in other domains.

The sides approached aspects of international life, and laid stress on the two states' concern over the alarming economic situation of the developing countries, caused, first of all, by the amount of foreign debt, and assessed that international financial bodies ought to take actions in consensus with the interests of peoples, and of their progress. Emphasis was placed on the need to intensify the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries, of the nonaligned countries, both as regards their socioeconomic development by their own forces, and the settlement, in the interest of all peoples, of the problems confronting the world economy, of building the new international economic order, and a better and more just world.

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CSO: 2700/70

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT AGRICULTURAL MEETING

AU021747 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 87 pp 1-3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 24 February Bucharest meeting marking the conclusion of the training and instruction program for party organizers and chairmen of state and cooperative agroindustrial councils]

[Text] Dear comrades, this year we organized a joint meeting with all chairmen of joint agroindustrial councils and with party organizers throughout the country in order to discuss together the problems facing party organizations, the working people in agriculture, and the entire peasantry in commendably implementing the 13th Congress decisions on agriculture and the party program, and carrying out the agrarian revolution which will raise the entire agriculture to a higher level, bring about radical changes in the manner of work and life of the peasantry and our villages, and further increase the contribution of our socialist agriculture to promoting the overall development of the fatherland and raising the material and cultural well-being of the people.

I was briefed on the discussions and debates held here and on the conclusions drawn in the six day-long proceedings on instruction and exchange of experience in the field of agriculture.

At the plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, held last December, I talked in detail about our achievements and a number of shortcomings; unfortunately, last year we had many shortfalls in agriculture, in spite of the fact that we obtained the best grain production in the country's history. At that meeting, I also referred to tasks and targets for this year in order to resolutely eliminate negative states of affairs and improve the entire activity. I am convinced that your discussions and exchanges of experience during these proceedings will have a positive influence on the activity of joint agroindustrial councils and all working people in agriculture, and will be directly reflected in the attainment of outputs which are at least at the level of plan provisions for this year.

This Spring we mark 38 years since the start of the cooperativization of agriculture, and 25 years since the conclusion of the revolutionary process of organizing agriculture on new bases, as an integral part of the socialist reorganization of the entire national economy--industry, agriculture,

transportation, trade, and all other socioeconomic sectors. One can say that we have started the socialist transformation of agriculture almost concurrently with the start of the overall socialist development of the fatherland, just one year later.

In the 43 years which have elapsed since the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation, and the 39 years since the transition to building socialism in our country, the Romanian people, under the leadership of our Communist Party, have obtained outstanding achievements in the fatherland's development, and the elevation of the people's overall standard of civilization.

In 1986, industrial production was 115 times higher than in 1944. Agricultural production increased by more than 5 times, the social product increased 27 times, and the national income 32 times.

In this short historical period, Romania has turned into a strong industrial-agrarian country in full progress, which ensures ever better living and working conditions for the entire nation, the further enhancement of the country's material and cultural strength, the elevation of civilization standards, and the strengthening of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

We also obtained outstanding successes in developing science, education, and culture, and raising the people's level of revolutionary awareness.

As a result of the entire development, the total real income of the working people increased by more than 7 times compared with 1950.

We have completed large industrial and agricultural projects, and built dwellings, schools, hospitals, and cultural and artistic institutions. One can say that in the years of socialist construction we have practically reorganized the entire socioeconomic life in all fields, and have turned Romania from a poorly developed and eminently agricultural country--as certain bourgeois-landlord circles used to call it then--into a country with a strong and modern industry, and a developed socialist agriculture, which are the foundation of the progress of the entire Romanian socialist society.

Life and reality clearly attest to the great revolutionary changes that have occurred in the Romanian society and, on that basis, in the growth of the material and cultural well-being of the entire nation--the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

In the years which have elapsed since the revolution for social and national liberation, we have covered several historical stages--from the bourgeois-landlord society, with strong feudal leftovers to the comprehensively developed socialist society. In these years, we have developed the forces of production, science, culture, and the people's overall civilization and living

standards more than has been done in hundreds of years in the past. These achievements also compare favorably with those of other states which were in a similar situation as Romania at the end of World War II. We have covered a road that strongly demonstrates the superior nature of the socialist system, and proves that such changes can be attained and the inherited century-old backwardness can be eliminated in a short time only if a nation becomes truly free and master of its destiny, and can decide its own socioeconomic development in accordance with its wishes. (Loud applause)

All these achievements were based on the lasting alliance between the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the unity of all the people, under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party, which is honorably fulfilling its historic mission of leading the entire nation along the road of building a free society which can ensure full equality of rights for all the fatherland's citizens, and the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. (Loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

We can assert with justified pride that the entire socioeconomic development strongly proves the correctness of the political line and practical activity of the RCP, which knew how to apply and creatively applies general laws to concrete conditions prevailing in our country. Our party has always proceeded from the general principles of scientific socialism and from the revolutionary outlook about world and life, namely dialectical and historical materialism. However, our party has also taken and continues to take into account our country's realities, and the overall conditions in which we carry out the work to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland.

Proceeding from the need to pool the efforts of all our people--who have truly become masters of the country's riches and destiny--our party has paid and continues to pay particular attention to further developing the revolutionary workers democracy, and ensuring an appropriate framework for the participation of the working people and the entire nation in running all fields of activity. We proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that we are building socialism with the people and for the people, that socialist construction cannot be conceived without the broadest possible revolutionary democracy, and that socialism and democracy are inseparable.

As you know, we have established in all sectors an entire system of democratic bodies which are basically different from the bourgeois-landlord democracy and, to a certain extent, are unique, advanced, and can only develop in socialism, when the people are truly masters of their achievements and consciously shape their own destiny and the golden future of the fatherland. (Loud applause)

In the councils of working people in industry and other sectors, as well as in the councils of agricultural cooperative farms, hundreds of thousands of working people are directly participating in the management of all activities. Likewise, in the general meetings of owners, producers, and end-users, the working people, who are the owners and producers in industry, agriculture, other sectors, science, education, and culture, have their say openly and

adopt decisions on improving and modernizing activities, and on commendably implementing the programs for our fatherland's overall development.

Accordingly, such bodies also operate at county and national levels--within the framework of the congresses of working people, agriculture, science, education, and culture, and the congress of people's councils. National councils and the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils operate in between these congresses. All these bodies, in which thousands and thousands of people take turns to participate, wonderfully complement the state bodies, people's councils, the Grand National Assembly, and the activity of other general state bodies. One can say that, by harmoniously blending the activity of state bodies and the new democratic bodies, we ensure the discussion and adoption--in consensus with the will of the entire nation--of decisions on the country's overall development, and on the fatherland's domestic and foreign policy.

We can say without restraint that our revolutionary democratic system, based on the people's participation in the country's leadership, is a system which can only be achieved in socialism, and which reflects the way of life and the nature of the Romanian people, who have always been a people aspiring to freedom and independence, and wanting to independently decide their own development in a democratic way. (Loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

I must stress that, proceeding from the principles of scientific socialism, and from objective laws governing realities in our fatherland, we have always studied what is happening in other countries, and the world practice and experience. We have drawn appropriate conclusions both from positive and negative aspects of the world practice and experience, and have retained what we considered to be in accordance with our country's realities and with the requirements for implementing our programs for socioeconomic development.

We are and will always be for a broad international cooperation with all countries, regardless of social system; we speak out for broad exchanges of experience with socialist and other countries. However, I repeat, we are against mechanically and dogmatically copying the experience or practice from one place or another and will continue to steadily act to adopt the best solutions, which arise from general laws and world experience, while also taking into account the realities and characteristics of our people. Only thus will we be able to ensure the successful construction of socialism and communism, and the further elevation of our fatherland to a pinnacle of progress and civilization! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

The foundation of our society and the new revolutionary democracy is socialist ownership, namely the complete elimination of capitalist and landlord ownership of the means of production and the land, which is the main force of production in agriculture, and the establishment of the entire nation's ownership, in the form of state or cooperative ownership. This is the supreme guarantee of successfully building socialism and communism, and promoting all

the people's well-being and the guarantee of creating democratic conditions for the people's participation in running the entire society.

One cannot talk about true democracy in a society divided into oppressors and oppressed. The very foundations of such a social organization implies social, political, and economic inequality in all spheres. Only under conditions of the new form of ownership over the means of production, which excludes the oppressors, and ensures that the means of production are in the hands of the working people--who become owners, producers, and end-users--can one create true conditions for full social, political, and economic equality, and for a true revolutionary democracy! (Loud, prolonged applause)

We knew very well the bourgeois-landlord "democracy", the "democracy" of the industrialists and the landlords, with everything that it implied. The communists and other revolutionaries have felt its consequences through their activity. Not only they, but all our people have known the true meaning of the so-called bourgeois-landlord democracy and its economic inequality, with its implicit inequality in all socioeconomic, political, and other fields. I stress this now, on the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of cooperativization, which, one can say, has marked the conclusion of the entire process of the transformation of the Romanian economy on new bases, as agriculture was the last sector to have embarked on the socialist road; cooperativization required a much longer time than the reorganization of industry and other sectors, which, as you well know, was completed in a very short time.

Our great achievements in developing the forces of production, industry, agriculture, science, culture, and the entire activity are based on state and cooperative socialist ownership. A decisive contribution to all these achievements was made by our agriculture and peasantry, who throughout their history have always played an important role in the development of our fatherland. Therefore, without the organization of agriculture on state and cooperative socialist bases, we would not have been able to attain our great achievements in agriculture or the outstanding successes in the overall development of the fatherland. That is why we must draw appropriate conclusions concerning the need to further strengthen and improve socialist ownership in all fields and to increase the responsibility of working people's collectives and the peasantry in properly administering everything we have or achieve in Romania, as they are the owners and masters of all assets, and they decide and shape the free, independent, and communist future of Romania. (Prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

If, by chance, we were to find ourselves again in 1944-45, and had to decide which road to choose, I must say that we would only choose the same road that we have covered in the past 43 years, namely the road of socialist development, the elimination of oppression and inequality, the revolutionary workers democracy, and the road of making the people masters of their own destiny! (Loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!")

If one were to add to this the fact that we now have the practical experience of all these years, we realize that now we would do certain things better, with fewer mistakes, and would attain the targets implemented in these more than 40 years in a shorter time. The overall result would be an even more harmonious and better development of our socialist society, a greater increase in the material and cultural strength of the fatherland, and a stronger enhancement of state and cooperative socialist ownership, of the property of the entire nation! This is the only path which we will choose in any circumstances! (Loud applause; prolonged chants of "We Will Work and Struggle and Will Raise the Fatherland!")

Dear comrades, today Romania has a strong technical-material base in all sectors, and a high level of science, education, and culture which ensure the achievement of the great strategic targets established by the 13th RCP Congress, and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure the country's progress toward communism.

The targets of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan aim at ensuring conditions for Romania's transition to a new stage—that of a medium-developed socialist country—strongly developing the forces of production in all sectors, proceeding to an intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other branches, and, on this basis, raising the overall level of civilization of the fatherland.

We must pay particular attention to the scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution, which play an important role in the new 5-year plan, proceeding from the fact that we are at a stage of human social development that requires that all activity be based on the latest achievements of science, technology, and overall human knowledge in all fields. Only on the basis of the latest scientific-technical achievements can we ensure the unflinching implementation of our targets for the strong development of the fatherland and the victory of socialism and communism. One cannot conceive of socialism and communism without a most advanced science and technology, and without basing the entire activity on the latest achievements in all fields.

We must achieve a new quality of work and life. You are very familiar with the plans and programs for the overall development of the fatherland and industry, and with the plans and programs for the development of agriculture. We have concluded one year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan with important achievements in all fields. In agriculture, we attained an important increase in grain production, by attaining the largest crops in the country's history. This let us adopt a decision on creating the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution," which was awarded to an important number of cooperative and state agricultural units, including certain joint agroindustrial councils and an entire county, Olt County, for large outputs achieved in 1986. On this basis, we established new guidelines and criteria for the development of agricultural activities, with a view to implementing the decisions of the 13th Party Congress and the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

Everybody knows the 1987 plan targets and the new criteria for obtaining the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." As I said last December, I would like it if this year we could grant this title--for revolutionary work in agriculture--to a much larger number of units, counties, and agroindustrial councils. As a matter of fact, we must aim at ensuring that, in one way or another, all counties should reach, as soon as possible, the level of the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, that is, the level required to obtain the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." (Loud applause)

Proceeding from this, we must work so as to ensure that 1987 marks an overall improvement in the entire activity of all agricultural sectors. We must primarily proceed from the need to further strengthen cooperative farms and state agricultural enterprises, as well as state and cooperative socialist ownership in agriculture, by making more rational use of the land, which represents the basic force of production in agriculture.

To this end, the joint agroindustrial councils have the great responsibility of ensuring a good organization, utilization, planning, and specialization of lands and, on this basis, on taking necessary steps for crop rotation.

In accordance with plan provisions, we must obtain at least 32 million metric tons of grain this year. However, if we work well, and I hope that we will work better, we must tend toward the overall target of the new agrarian revolution, namely more than 35 million metric tons of grain.

I do not wish to repeat now what I said at the plenary meeting of the working people in agriculture. I know that you have discussed measures to perform operations under optimum conditions and, from what I noted in certain counties, one can say that, in general, the fall sowing of wheat and barley was carried out under better conditions, although there are still certain shortcomings in this respect. We must take appropriate steps for next spring's campaign, by observing all provisions established, with a view to obtaining ever better crops of corn and other spring crops.

We must pay particular attention to the horticultural sector. We must proceed in such a way as to fully meet consumer requirements for vegetables and appropriate export requirements. We have all the prerequisites for this. Let us implement the measures established for vine growing and fruit growing so as to appropriately increase production. Let us strongly develop the production of industrial plants, by obtaining outputs which are at least at the level of plan provisions. I do not want to repeat these provisions now, as we talked about them, and you yourselves have discussed them already.

I would like to stress the need to pay particular attention to the zootechnical sector. Generally speaking, although we have attained a certain increase in the number of livestock, we cannot be satisfied with activities in this very important agricultural sector. You all know our programs for animal breeding. Each unit, commune, and joint agroindustrial council must take resolute steps to commendably attain the number of cattle, sheep, and other breeds. I particularly stress the need to pay attention to cattle and

sheep, in view of the drawbacks existing with regard to these two very important livestock breeds. Accordingly, we must strongly increase animal outputs--meat, milk, eggs, and wool--in all sectors, by meeting contract provisions and delivering products on schedule to state and self-supply stocks.

I believe that all joint agroindustrial councils must become more involved in the fulfillment of livestock programs, by supervising--at the level of the respective councils but also per units and communes--the observation of measures on attaining stipulated livestock numbers and increasing animal outputs. This must become an important and constant concern of all joint agroindustrial councils.

In accordance with established programs, we must pay greater attention to ensuring the necessary base to properly feed all livestock. This year we decided to cultivate two million hectares with various fodder crops: one million in arable land and one million in pasture. Next year we plan to increase the fodder area to three million hectares, which will radically resolve the fodder base for all breeds of animals. At the same time, we will cultivate and appropriately look after pastures and hayfields, as well as the three million hectares of forest which are annually allocated for grazing. Of course, there are also other fodder sources from grain, straws, stalks, and so forth.

This year, we will also cultivate an additional 100,000 hectares with soya--which will increase the total area cultivated with this plant to 500,000 hectares--and will take appropriate steps to increase production. We will thus be able to radically solve, as of this year, the problem of ensuring proteins for an appropriate structure of fodder. However, it is now vital to take all steps to cultivate and obtain appropriate crops, so as to lay a sound foundation to ensure the necessary fodder, and fulfill the programs on the expansion of the zootechnical sector, which represents an essential element of the development of agriculture in our country. One cannot conceive of modern agriculture and implementation of the new agrarian revolution without a strong zootechnical sector of high economic productivity and efficiency.

The programs on increasing agricultural production in all fields require intensive utilization of the land, of each square meter, regardless of ownership. We must always bear in mind that the land is the property of the entire nation. Regardless of the form of ownership, the entire nation is the collective owner of the entire territory of the country. All those who, in one form or another, own a meter of land that can be cultivated are duty-bound to cultivate it. There is no way in which somebody may own land without cultivating it. Even industrial and social enterprises and institutions are obliged, within the framework of self-supply, to cultivate each square meter they possess.

This applies, all the more so, to state agricultural units, agricultural cooperative farms, and the peasants in noncooperativized areas, let alone cooperative members, who receive a certain area from the property of the cooperative farm; in the latter case, the cooperative farm must see to it

that each of its members who receives a parcel of land tills it expediently. I believe that all joint agroindustrial councils must take resolute steps to ensure that no parcel of land in the communes within their jurisdiction remains untilled and fails to give ever better crops.

In order to implement the programs on increasing production this year and in the coming ones, we must fulfill irrigation and other land improvement tasks. I am referring both to irrigation, soil improvement, anti-erosion, and drainage work, as well as to the intensive utilization, so to speak, of the more than three million irrigated hectares existing this year. We may not attain crops of less than 7,000 kg wheat per hectare or less than 15-20,000 kg corn per hectare on irrigated land; the same applies accordingly to other crops--potatoes, sugar beets, soya, sunflower, and hemp--let alone vegetables, where the entire area must be irrigated; consequently, we must attain appropriate crops.

We have good mechanization. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, we even have a certain surplus of machines and tractors. Year by year we have ensured more chemical fertilizers for our agriculture. This year we exceeded by far the quantity of 200 kg of fertilizer per hectare, and will reach the figure of about 300 kg per hectare. However, until now we failed to properly utilize natural fertilizers, which represent a great reserve and even give better results than chemical fertilizers if we modify them accordingly.

We must take all steps to use the existing material base and available means more rationally in order to attain the targets for increasing agricultural production. I do not wish to refer to other measures, considering that everybody understands that the operations to increase soil fertility also include scarification and deep-plowing work, with everything it implies; therefore, I will not dwell on these aspects. I am aware of the fact that you have discussed these matters. I draw attention to the fact that all these measures must always take priority in the activity of each joint agroindustrial council.

We have good plans and programs for all agricultural sectors; they ensure the implementation of targets set by the 13th Congress, and the new agrarian revolution concerning the attainment of vegetable and animal production at the level of our fatherland's development requirements. Organizational and practical work will now decide the implementation of all these programs. In agriculture, we have more than 320 state agricultural enterprises and 3,720 agricultural production cooperatives which own about 95 percent of the country's arable land.

Cooperative farms and state agricultural enterprises now play the decisive role. Each unit must responsibly work to attain maximum outputs in all sectors. Five hundred fifty-eight joint state and cooperative agroindustrial units have been operating for some time to ensure the coordination, specialization, and overall development of agricultural activities. As you well know, the councils have the necessary means to fulfill their role and tasks. Above all, each council also has a mechanization station and an agricultural machinery station.

Starting from the responsibility incumbent on the joint agroindustrial councils, within the jurisdiction of the council, appropriate sectors were created for the management of party activity, for the management of the agricultural activity, and for the management of the activity of the people's councils. One can say that life has proved so far the correctness of this democratic form of managing a group of units and communes in the field of agriculture.

At the same time, these joint councils are also responsible for development and cooperation in the field of industry with a view to better combining agricultural activity with industrial activity and, on this basis, to raising the general standard of living of the working people in villages and the standard of living of our villages in general. Nevertheless, at the same time we must openly say that not all the councils properly fulfill their role and, generally, they continue to manifest many shortfalls. We must draw all the necessary conclusions and lessons both from positive and negative actions, and proceed with the utmost determination to eliminate shortfalls and to improve and perfect activity in all fields.

As a matter of fact, when we created the joint agroindustrial councils, we meant them to become real citadels for developing our socialist agriculture and our villages, and we planned them to become strong political, economic, and social centers which would ensure the general development of agriculture and raise the standard of living of the peasantry and the development level of villages as the only way to steadily bring closer the working and living conditions of peasantry to that of the working people living in towns. We must gradually eliminate the differences between villages and towns by improving living conditions in every village and commune, raising them to ever higher levels, and ensuring the homogenization of our socialist society and building a uniform society for the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-Romania; Our Esteem and Praise!")

Within the program of standardization of localities--that is, of communes and villages, too--we established a number of measures to reduce the areas allotted for construction, to rationally use the land, and raise the general standard of living in villages. With a view to implementing these programs, the joint agroindustrial councils should play an active role both in carrying out the reorganization of communes and villages in accordance with the established norms regarding the areas allotted for construction and in building new localities with modern construction. Within this framework, we established that, as of this year, we will allocate funds for building some tens of thousands of flats every year in order to contribute to the implementation of this standardization program in villages.

We decided to start with the 558 communes which are the centers of joint agroindustrial councils. With the exception of Ilfov agricultural sector, in every county, dwellings and flats to be built from the state fund for the standardization of communes must be carried out primarily in these 558 agroindustrial centers, which generally must become--during the current 5-year plan period--model communes or so-called agroindustrial towns, and should be

the core toward which all the activity of the communes within the jurisdiction of the respective council is directed.

At the same time, in every commune, proper attention should be paid to the fact that all construction should be carried out in accordance with the standardization program, and with the type of construction which is established for all the communes.

We must see to it, during the current 5-year plan period, also in the standardization and modernization of our communes and villages too--primarily the communes which are joint agroindustrial centers--that we resolutely proceed to the implementation of the provisions of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Only in this way will we ensure--by the year 2000--the general and harmonious development of our homeland and, on this basis, only thus will we raise the general standard of living of our whole nation.

Therefore, can you see, comrades, the great responsibility incumbent on you, as party organizers and as chairmen of the joint agroindustrial councils? There are many of you--558--and you are assisted by strong councils, the bureaus of various sectors, the strong party, youth, and trade union organizations, as well as the socialist democracy and unity organizations, and by all the inhabitants of the villages. You, together, are a great force and, indeed, the joint agroindustrial councils should become the fundamental factor in developing agriculture and modernizing villages. (Loud, prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCPI" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Proceeding from all these facts, we should improve and perfect the entire activity of the joint agroindustrial councils. We should focus all our activity on the implementation of the programs for developing agriculture, industry, and the villages, and appropriate attention should be paid to increasing the responsibility and the role of the party organizations in appropriately carrying out the whole activity. I have mentioned several times that the activity of each party organization must be judged according to the results attained in fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans, and not according to the number of meetings it holds.

Fulfilling the socioeconomic plans and programs, with everything they include, is decisive for the victory of socialism and communism in our homeland. Therefore, the joint agroindustrial councils should proceed in their activity from the requirement that they ensure the appropriate fulfillment of these plans and programs, and improve the activity of the management of every party organization in agricultural units, in communes, in schools, and in all the fields of activity.

Greater efforts should be made to increase the role and improve the activity of the party organizations. In your capacity as party organizers, you should do all you can--assisted by the party aktiv of the councils, and by all the party organizations--to improve the activity and increase the role of the party organization in every unit and in every sector.

The spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline in the activity of all the joint agroindustrial councils and all party organizations should be more markedly increased. We should strongly develop the revolutionary spirit, and adopt a firm and determined attitude against everything that is outdated, against shortfalls and drawbacks, and daringly promote the new discoveries in all sectors of activity.

Within the councils, greater attention should be paid to political-instructional activity, and to improving and shaping the revolutionary awareness of the entire peasantry and of all the working people in agriculture. People play the decisive role in every field of activity, therefore, also in agriculture. We should intensify and expand the political-instructional activity, and above all we should see to it that the party policy, the objectives for developing our homeland, and the need to increase the responsibility of each citizen for the well-being of the whole nation is clearly understood by all the working people.

Each person should understand that his own well-being is connected with the general well-being of the people. The personal situation cannot be improved without a general development and a general improvement. We have eliminated the old inequalities in which some people, or a group of people, could ensure better conditions for themselves to other people's detriment. The society we are currently building is a society in which the well-being of each person is closely connected with the general development, and with the well-being of the whole nation.

Certainly, within the framework of the principles of socialist remuneration--which are valid in agriculture, too--it can happen that a unit has a greater income, and therefore the cooperative members have greater incomes, as happened last year and will happen in the future, too. But, generally, we should see to it that all the units rise to the established level. However, within the respective unit, the distribution of income should be carried out in accordance with work and responsibility of each person. Nobody can live in our socialist state--and therefore, in our villages--without working. The real income of all the working people, of all the peasantry should be connected with the work carried out.

One can earn without limit if one produces without limit. I said at the rally in Olt County that if 20,000 kg corn is obtained per hectare--and we attained this result in a whole county--the cooperative, hence the cooperative members as well, can receive more than those who achieved only 3,000 or 5,000 kg corn per hectare. However, we would like to see fewer and fewer cooperatives which obtain yields of 3,000 or 5,000 kg corn per hectare, and more strive to obtain yields of 20,000 kg per hectare. We do not favor leveling, because we are convinced that those who obtained 20,000 kg corn per hectare will not stop at these results, but will go forward, or will be overtaken by others. But this will be a competition among people who wish to produce more and obtain more, thus ensuring the general development of the country. We will firmly apply--and we must firmly apply--the principles of socialist remuneration in all the sectors of agriculture. (Loud, prolonged applause)

Proper attention should be paid to improving the professional training of peasants and of all working people in agriculture. We have a number of annual training courses--and we have attained some results. The requirements of the new agrarian revolution, the application of the latest discoveries of science, biology, and genetics, and the mechanized means we have require people with better and better training, and, as a matter of fact, require a highly qualified agricultural worker, a peasant who is in no way inferior to those who work in industry. We must understand very well that the modern, highly profitable agriculture, which is based on the latest discoveries of agricultural sciences, mechanization, and chemification, can be achieved only with highly qualified people. That is why the joint agroindustrial councils, the party organizations--certainly, also the Ministry of Agriculture, but now I am speaking of the activity of the joint councils--must pay proper attention to and actively participate in permanently organizing this training activity.

Proper attention should be paid to vocational agricultural schools and to general schools, in which appropriate teaching of agricultural subjects is ensured. We should examine and perfect such programs in every commune. When I spoke of the new agrarian revolution I said that we should see to it that we achieve a change in people as well, in their way of working and living, but primarily we should ensure a higher professional and technological training, and raise the level of people's knowledge and general training and form their high revolutionary awareness.

We must think about whether it would not be better to set up--within the joint agroindustrial councils--a special commission for professional and political-instructional training, so that the council as a whole and the bureau for party activity may have the necessary organizational means to work in this direction. (Loud applause)

We have a good material base, cultural clubs, schools, houses of culture, libraries, and laboratories for agriculture, bio-chemistry, mechanization, and others; that is a very strong base but above all, we have people. In every commune, we have dozens and dozens of intellectuals--with technological, agricultural, and general training in all fields. As I have already mentioned, we have strong party organizations; that is, we have the necessary force to establish these commissions, which should see to uniting and carrying out these activities. Certainly, I do not intend to reduce the responsibility of the county party committees. I am going to mention them very briefly, because I did not intend to speak extensively about the activity of the county party committees, although we should do it.

I believe--on the basis of some facts--that the county party committees do not pay proper attention to the political-instructional activity in villages and more so, to the activity of the professional and technological training of peasants.

Within this framework, I am certainly including the cultural and artistic activity and the "Song To Romania" which, we must admit, is generally carried out with very good results, especially in the field of artistic and cultural

activity. There is a certain degree of misunderstanding in this field too, or an underappreciation of the general aspects, because when we named the festival "Song To Romania" we meant not only songs, dancing, and theater, but the whole scientific creation, and the whole technological and working activity. We should perfect the activity of the "Song To Romania" festival within every council and in every county--that is, throughout the country.

There are various forms of political-instructional activity in all the counties of the country, and we have very good means available to carry it out. I would like to see more concern with this issue than before on the part of the joint agroindustrial councils, the chairmen of these councils, the party organizations within these councils, and the communists--as decisive factors for perfecting the entire activity and for turning each council into a basic party center for the activity of developing agriculture and developing villages. (Loud, prolonged applause)

All these things require that the county party committee perfect the activity of managing and guiding the joint agroindustrial councils, so that they can fulfill their duties of great responsibility incumbent on them in the system of democratic management of our society, to implement the general policy of the party, and fulfill the programs of socioeconomic development of our homeland.

All the county committees should review the way in which they work and their work style in dealing with agriculture and the joint agroindustrial councils, and pay greater attention to all the measures for perfecting the entire activity. We have great forces in the county committees in all areas, and they can and must be used or put in the service of the joint agroindustrial councils and work together with these councils to solve various problems. This way, working with all the forces, we must eliminate--in the shortest time possible--the negative state of affairs, improve activity, and ensure the unflinching implementation of the programs and plans for the development of agriculture as part and parcel of the activity of implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions to raise our country to new pinnacles of progress and civilization, raise our people's general standard of living, and continuously strengthen Romania's material and cultural force and our homeland's independence and sovereignty. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Dear comrades and friends, I did not intend to speak now about international issues. I wanted to speak mostly about the activity of the joint agroindustrial councils, and about agriculture.

Our foreign policy is well-known. I spoke about it recently. We firmly proceed from the fact that there is a close dialectical unity between domestic and foreign policy. The implementation of our homeland's development programs is also an important contribution to developing international cooperation with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system, to strengthening cooperation with all the socialist countries, and to raising the prestige of socialism in the world. At the same time, our activity of

developing the homeland is an important factor of the policy of peace and general cooperation.

We know very well that we can achieve our objectives only in conditions of peace. Therefore, we resolutely act for disarmament, for eliminating nuclear weapons from our planet, and above all to bring about a rapid agreement on elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe, and for general disarmament. In this respect, Romania has already taken measures to unilaterally reduce conventional weapons. Thus, we have proved that we are ready to proceed from talks to real facts, and we expect all the countries of the world to show great responsibility for their own people, for the cause of civilization, and for life itself on our planet and take actions to reduce weapons until their complete elimination is achieved.

In this spirit, we will consistently work and will not spare any effort to make a contribution to achieving this vital objective of mankind--to ensure a world without weapons and without wars, a world of peaceful cooperation in which each nation can develop freely, according to its own wishes, without any outside interference. (Loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

We are at the beginning of spring; although there was some snowfall today, we are at the beginning of spring. As soon as you go home or back to your work place, you must most resolutely start the sowing and all the other agricultural work due in spring. We have the possibility and thus we must complete the sowing in the shortest time possible. Taking into consideration the climate conditions we should start sowing and the other agricultural works earlier. We must see to it that with sowing and the other spring work we lay a solid foundation for obtaining record yields this year.

I believe that all the participants in this meeting, all the chairmen of the joint agroindustrial councils, all party organizers, and all the other comrades who are present here will proceed with the utmost determination to fulfilling the tasks of great responsibility incumbent on them and will prove--with the activity they are going to carry out in the following months--that they have understood well the issues that we have discussed here these past few days, and that they are determined to do all they can in order to make the joint agroindustrial councils become strong working centers in which activity is carried out in a revolutionary spirit, in order to achieve the new agrarian revolution, and to increase the contribution of agriculture to the general development of the country. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCPI", "Ceausescu and the People!", and "Ceausescu, Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

I am convinced that all the working people in agriculture, all the cooperative members, and all the peasantry will work in full unity in order to achieve the new agrarian revolution and to obtain record yields this year.

With this belief, I wish all those who are present at this meeting, all party organizers, all chairmen of the joint agroindustrial councils, all communists, all peasantry, and all the working people in agriculture ever greater

successes and achievements, and much health and happiness. (Loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" In an atmosphere of strong unity, all those present in the hall rose and cheered minutes on end for the RCP, and for the party general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

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CSO: 2700/70

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN ENVOY

AU051359 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1234 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest, 5 March (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on 5 March (Stephen Chiketa), who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Zimbabwe Republic to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between the leaders of the respective countries, President Canaan Sodindo Banana, and Premier Rober Mugabe, and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The address presented by the ambassador highlighted the good political relations between the two countries, stressing the contribution made by President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the Zimbabwe Republic, to the steady deepening of the links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Zimbabwean peoples. Highlighting the progress marked in the development of economic cooperation, in increasing the volume of commercial exchanges, helped by the expansion of the relations on a party and government line, the address expressed the wish to have the multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Zimbabwe Republic further consolidated.

The address of reply by President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted with satisfaction that Romania and the Zimbabwe Republic have successfully developed good relations of friendship and collaboration, established already in the period of the Zimbabwean people's fight for national independence and freedom.

Emphasis was placed on the possibilities at hand for the further expansion of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, on mutually advantageous bases. It is considered that everything possible must be done for turning these possibilities to best advantage.

The address highlighted the special attention paid by Romania to the evolution of the international situation, its preoccupations for the lessening of tension, for a policy of peace, independence and broad collaboration among all countries of the world.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that Romania condemns firmly the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as the acts of aggression of the minority government in South Africa against the independent African states and gives full support to the struggle of the Namibian people under the SWAPO leadership for the independence of Namibia.

FROM BUREBISTA TO CEAUSESCU IN 29 STEPS

Bucharest SPTAMINA in Romanian No 50, 12 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Corneliu Vadim Tudor: "Tricolor of the Heart"]

[Text] A gold talisman arbitrarily torn in four, belonging to the map of Burebista, who claimed for himself the historic right of restoration.

Dacian walls and Roman forts spread all over Transylvania from time immemorial.

Great Transylvanian voivodeships whose remains abundantly confirm an uninterrupted Romanian presence on the Carpathian heights.

Blood flowing from the throats of local masters and princes, from the soldiers of Glad, Gelu, and Menumorut, overcome in cowardly fashion along the ancient borders of their country by Turanian invaders.

The stinging lesson that Basarab the Founder gave at Posada to the arrogant invading Hungarian troops spurred on by Charles Robert of Anjou.

Stephen the Great and, later, his son Peter Rares the fisherman, crossing into Transylvania many times, because it was theirs, ever since Dragos Voda and even before that.

The beautiful head of Michael the Brave which, after achieving "the deed we hungered for" fell like a star on the grass of future centuries.

Radu Serban, a prince who, after twice defeating the imperial hosts near Brasov, was called upon by the people to liberate Transylvania through the song "Come, Sire, Your Majesty/ I know the hidden path."

Serban Cantacuzino and other princes nurturing similar thoughts of unifying the three sister countries.

Pintea the Brave who, after being an officer in the royal army, took to the forest and became a highwayman in the name of Romanian rights, frightening his enemies by his gigantic nature.

The soul of Inochentie Micu-Klein who, from a bishop and imperial baron, became a wanderer along the roads of Viana, selling the gold cross from around his neck to keep from dying of hunger.

The more than 300 Romanian schools established by Gheorghe Sincai was well as the entire chain of luminaries of the Transylvanian School.

The avenging lance of Horea, his martyrdom of ancient greatness, high up on the Hill of Forks, where for 200 years Romanians do not put down see "because it's the blood of Horea."

The fiery authors of the *Supplex Libellus Valachorum* of 1791 and their great grandchildren, the Memorandists, over a century later.

Calls from the crossroads announcing in 1821 that "a prince named Todiras" would come to Transylvania, too, to do good work.

Peasants burned alive, hacked to pieces and crushed under horses' hooves, priests beaten to a pulp and crucified on church doors because of the criminal intolerance of some who believed that the world began with them and that God himself had addressed the biblical couple Adam and Eve in the Hungarian language.

Tens of thousands of Romanians chanting even while in prison "Awake, Romania!"

The thundering voice of Simion Barnutiu and the lightning hand of Avram Iancu, woven against a reddened sky in the year 1848, when Romanian villages such as Mihail and Luna were ravaged by the fury of oppressors of the ages.

The indescribable enthusiasm of the Transylvanians on being present at the Unification of the Principalities of 1859, as well as the heroic participation of volunteers from the Birsei County, Banat, Bihor, Fagaras and Maramures in the War of Independence.

The hard years in prison of some tribunes like Vasile Lucaciu, Valeriu Braniste, Octavian Goga and Aurel Vlad, humiliated for their unflinching faith in the destiny of our nation.

The stubborn refusal of Ioan Ratiu to follow the generous Delavrancea to safety to escape prison. "What would my Romanians say," declared the tribune, "if, while trying to cross the border, I should be shot in the back? Only cowards are shot in the back; better I should stay here to set an example and bear my cross to the end."

Foot soldiers from Muntenia and Moldavia, penetrating through the Carpathian passes in 1916 "armed with leaves and flowers."

The Congress of Darnita, near Kiev, of thousands of Romanian prisoners from the Austro-Hungarian army, wanting to form a corps of volunteers to fight alongside their brothers.

"The total dissolution" of the evil empire, bluntly proclaimed by the young deputy Iuliu Maniu (during his youth, with true patriotism) before the Hungarian sociologist Oskar Jaszy.

"The White Phantoms" of Marasesti, as a reporter called those lion cubs. No one could get past.

The unshakable will of millions of Romanians who sent their delegates to Alba Iulia through a light snow on the historic day of 1 December 1918.

The women who for so many generations raised their babies in the religion of love of country and the Romanian language.

The untiring men who so often turned their plows into weapons and preferred to die at the hand of the enemy than to make peace with him.

The tricolor of a heart overflowing on both sides of the Carpathians, ennobling an epic without end, consolidated and defended with heroism in our era, during which unification became the Union of Iron around ideals, both old and new, of the great patriot who is our president Nicolae Ceausescu.

9794/6662

CSO: 2700/103

FORCED MAGYARIZATION IN TRANSYLVANIA

Bucharest SAPTAMINA in Romanian No 5, 30 Jan 87 p3

[Article by Narcis Zarnescu: "The Marks of History"]

[Text] As a result of the dissolution of traditional structures under the pressure of capitalist production relationships, Romanian society in Transylvania at the end of the 19th century was confronted by a group of political and economic problems, involving broad segments of the Romanian population in the struggle for national rights. This was a fact which led to -- under conditions of a political intensification of the oppression practiced by the bourgeois-landowner and Hungarian governments -- a new orientation of the national movement which was to become an offensive in all the sectors of social-economic, political and cultural affairs. After 1875, the upper Hungarian bourgeoisie and landowners inaugurated a new policy, selecting Magyarization as the sole solution for ensuring their political and economic domination. On 25 May 1879, the parliament approved law 23 (the Trefort Law), a true threat to the existence of basic education, requiring church schools that were materially supported by the Romanian community to introduce teaching in the Hungarian language. In addition to this law which in fact usurped church autonomy, the government also took other measures: it disestablished the Severin common council in 1880, just as the Zarand common council had suffered the same fate in 1876. Their disestablishment was certainly not just a purely administrative measure dictated by economic interests, with the government actually pursuing the elimination of the majority Romanian electoral body which would have permitted the election of Romanian representatives to the common council assemblies and Hungary's parliament. These were the reasons for the concern of the Romanians in Transylvania! Ensuring an efficient Romanian national opposition necessarily required the rapid convocation of a national conference for the purpose of establishing a party having a well-established political program which, in the view of many of the leaders of the national movement, would have to provide unity of action under conditions of the domestic policies of the Hungarian bourgeois-landowner governments.

On 1 March 1881, the decision was taken to convene a conference of Romanian representatives from Transylvania for the morning of 12 May 1881 in Sibiu. Several days later, on 9 March, the committee of seven issued a call for a general conference of electoral groups in Transylvania, the Banat and western areas for the same day, pursuing the idea that the meeting of Transylvanians would become a general one where those from the Banat could also participate.

After the publication of the two calls, Partenie Cosma left for Budapest to feel out the attitude of the Hungarian politicians concerning the coming conference. While Cosma was in Budapest, Baritiu made a trip to Bucharest, where he consulted with Titu Maiorescu, A. T. Laurian and others in connection with the political actions that were to take place in Transylvania. On the morning of 12 May 1881, the delegates of the two parties met in Sibiu. Transylvania was represented by 113 delegates. There were 34 delegates from the Banat and the western common councils, representing 52 electoral groups. Thus, the national party from Transylvania, by way of uniting with the party from the Banat, was to consolidate the process of removing the national party from the influence of the church. Composed of nine points, the program of the unified party had a generally revendicative nature stemming from the political realities of Transylvania after 1867. The first point concerned regaining the autonomy lost as a result of the Dualist Compromise. Furthermore, with the authors of the program being convinced that on legal grounds this revendication could not take place, it was nonetheless "a question of principled consequences for the Transylvanians and one of reverence for the leaders and martyrs for autonomy in 1848" (L. Maior, "The Creation of the Romanian National Party, The 12-14 May 1881 Conference," in "Studia Universitatis Babes-Bolyai," History Series, Vol 1, 1970, p 105). A return to the situation prior to 1867 would have represented for the Romanians in Transylvania a considerable victory along the path of social, economic and political progress, with autonomy thus meaning a bond and marking the continuation of the Romanian national movement and the perpetuation of the ideas of the 1848-1849 revolution, as well as the political action after this crucial event, especially during the years of the liberal regime. The following points in the program, closely related to autonomy, dealt with the introduction of the Romanian language into the administrative and legal systems, the naming of Romanian officials in areas inhabited by a majority Romanian population, the protection of church and church school autonomy, a new electoral law, the reorganization of the administrative system and financial laws, and so forth. Further, the program was to present a draft conference resolution which would require the unity of the political unification of Romanians in Hungary to protect their "political and economic interests and, more importantly, their own most discounted national and cultural interests" (T. V. Pacatian, "Cartea de aur sau luptele politice nationale ale romanilor de sub coroana ungara" [The Golden Book or the National Political Struggles of the Romanians Against the Hungarian Crown], Sibiu, 1910, Vol VII, p 31). The most important document, which validated the national party not only among the ranks of the Romanians, but also in European public opinion was "The Memorandum" in 1882. In contesting Dualism, its author, George Baritiu, demonstrated that the Diet created in 1867 was merely a fiction from the point of view of national rights and the manner in which it was achieved created perspectives... not entirely favorable for the foreign policy of the monarchy towards Romania and Serbia, which were not satisfied with the treatment to which their conationalities were subjected under Austro-Hungarian rule (op cit and L. Maior, "Miscarea nationala romaneasca din Transilvania, 1900-1914" [The Romanian National Movement, 1900-1914], the Dacia Publishing House, 1986). Less known but of equal merit were the activities of Miron Romanul, the one who, in 1879, was to go before the Emperor-King Franz Josef I and the "representatives" composed of those in the hierarchy of the

bishopric and the representatives of the episcopacy, presenting a report "against the laws proposed and received by the Hungarian Diet through which the Hungarian language would be introduced as the required language for teaching in all public schools"; the one who, in 1881, was to intervene at the Hungarian Ministry of Cults and Public Education "in order to restore the ranking held by the (Romanian) Orthodox Church among the list of other religions"; the one who, in 1883, defended the Romanian national church and school interests in the House of Lords "against the injustices that were being done through this law regarding the organization of education in the middle schools"; and the one who, in 1895, fought again in the House of Lords together with the Romanian church "against the introduction of the political-church law, and in 1897 began the difficult struggle "against the law concerning the Magyarization of names and the names of all Romanian towns and places" (Antonie Planadeala, "Lupta impotriva deznationalizarii romanilor din Transilvania in timpul dualismului austro-ungar in vremea lui Miron Romanul, 1874-1898, dupa acte, documente si corespondente" [The Struggle Against the Denationalization of the Romanians in Transylvania During the Austro-Hungarian Dualism During the Time of Miron Romanul, 1874-1898, According to Papers, Documents and Correspondence], Sibiu, 1986, p 28).

Returning to the Law for the Magyarization of Middle Schools (also see our article "Adevarul graitor al documentelor" [The Telling Truth of Documents] in SAPTAMINA No 3/16, Jan 1987), we must stress that Miron Romanul also actively participated in its discussion in the House of Lords in Budapest. Seeing that opposition was useless (the draft had already passed through the Diet), he fought for the modification of at least some of the articles, asking, for example, that in cases where a Hungarian high school was established in a Romanian region that the Romanian language would be a required course of study. Minister Agoston Trefort answered: "I fully reject His Excellency's proposal, which is that the language of the land be accepted among the required courses of study" (TELEGRAFUL ROMAN, XXXI, No 60, 1883, pp 240-241). Miron Romanul also proposed several amendments, to which Minister Trefort sharply replied: "All these modifications and the ones that are to follow are directed solely towards restricting Hungarian authority!" (TELEGRAFUL ROMAN, XXXVI, No 62, pp 248-249). After the law had also passed through the House of Lords (the upper house) on 1 May 1883, where Miron Romanul had tried to propose the mentioned amendments, the Hungarian newspapers were to write in those days "that the Metropolitan Miron Romanul had waged a Sisif battle against the draft law regarding education in the middle schools. He beat the drum against deaf ears" (T. V. Pacatian, op. cit., Vol 7, p 122).

After the Law for the Magyarization of Public Schools, that is, primary schools, had been drawn up in 1879, and the Law for the Magyarization of Middle Education had been approved in 1883, the year 1891 brought a new dangerous wave for the Romanian nation in Transylvania, with the government in Budapest envisioning an incredible Magyarization measure which aimed at the most fragile age group - kindergarten children. Thus, they promulgated a law for organizing kindergartens, with these all being state schools, using the Hungarian language for instruction. Thus, with the entire educational system being in Hungarian, the hope of the government was that the young Romanians would forget their maternal language or that, in any case, they would not be able to use it to the same degree as

Hungarian. Once the draft Law for the Magyarization of Kindergartens had appeared, protest meetings were once again organized throughout Transylvania while the newspapers KOLOZSVAR, ELLENZEK, BUDAPESTI HIRLAP, NEMZET, PESTER, PESTER LLOYD and so forth launched a true campaign inciting the Hungarian youth to some of the most barbaric violence against Romanians (TELEGRAFUL ROMAN, XXXIX, No 22, 1891, p 85). On 9 March 1891, the draft Law passed in the House of Lords. On behalf of the Romanians Ioan Metianu, the Bishop of Arad, and Miron Romanul, the Metropolitan of Sibiu, spoke. Romanul stated that the draft Law pursued the spread of Hungarian, exceeding any imaginable limit of good sense and pursuing the elimination of non-Hungarian nationalities from Hungary and Transylvania: "...the pain, the theory and the practice of carrying out the spread of the Hungarian language now know no limits, but is even involved in that which is impossible. Today, the spread of Hungarian is identical with the total restriction of non-Hungarian languages and with the oppression of the non-Hungarian nationalities in the country.

We had already reached the point, especially in the centers involving Hungarian cultural meetings, where national fanaticism no longer tolerated other languages in the country, except for Hungarian and, in some places, German. Furthermore, if a Romanian -- I give this as an example -- happens to end up working at the police station or for the railroad -- because for other higher jobs there could hardly be talk of a Romanian -- he would be forced to Magyarize his Romanian name if he would want to be at peace with his colleagues and perhaps with his superiors. Official publications in the non-Hungarian languages were nearly completely eliminated from use so that, for example, one would no longer see even a small book with a Romanian text (TELEGRAFUL ROMAN, XXXIX, No 24, P 73). Miron Romanul protested against the forced Magyarization, although prudently he pointed out that with Hungarian being the state language those in the educated class should particularly learn it, but not the children in kindergartens in the countryside. "In addition to this, however, it is my duty so as to defend the national character of the faithful in my Church and to take up, in accordance with my modest powers, their defense against all the attempts to bring about their forced Magyarization. For that reason and with this draft drawing upon other curtailments in it, as an institution that will put into effect certain additional forced measures leading to Magyarization, I do not accept it in a general sense or in its details. And, when I state this I believe I am doing my country a good service, unlike those who, starting off with broad, unattainable ideas, do not attempt to outline a peaceful cooperation between the peoples of the country. As a result, they open up the sources of certain too easily calculated evil and, perhaps, certain common dangers."

The echoes of what was happening in Hungary were to reach far into Europe. The newspaper ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in Munich published a long article entitled "The Magyarization of the Children of Hungary," in which it pointed out that the bishops of the Romanians had complained against the law "in serious and fiery terms" since the law's purpose was Magyarization. The newspaper quoted from Miron Romanul's statements, mentioning that the metropolitan's declarations

had provoked "a great movement and opposition" (TELEGRAFUL ROMAN, XXXIX, No 31, p 122). The newspaper BRANIK in Serbia, for its part, wrote: "There is a country where even the cradle is not sacred; children there will even have to cry in the Hungarian language." Furthermore, "Against this threat four Romanian priests... and the Lutheran bishop of the Saxons in the Ardeal rose up in the House of Lords... Each word of theirs is in support of all the Romanian people; their daring is a terrible suffering, which the Church feels when they see what is happening" (TELEGRAFUL ROMAN, XXXIX, No 33, 1891, p 130). The newspaper BRANIK stressed that "the Romanians have not launched a defense solely of special Romanian interests; they are defending the laws which are also ours; they are defending the right to exist of the non-Hungarian peoples in this country and they have defended our rights as they would their people and their Church. That which they opposed in the defense of their country is precisely our pain in the struggle against exaggerated Hungarian desires. Their suffering is our suffering; their fear is our fear; and their bitterness is ours as well" (Ibid.). Actually, as the author of the article stated, "the light shines from Sibiu!"

The Law for the Magyarization of the Kindergartens was Law No 15/1891. Then, they started the slogan "Hungary will be Hungarian or it will perish!" Thus, the kindergartens became "public offices for denationalization" and "unique in Europe" (T. V. Pacatian, op. cit., Vol 7, p 505). Before the Romanian National Conference at Sibiu on 20 January 1892, Alex Mocioni in his "Expose" stated in reference to Law 15: "the sickening proselytizing of language did not hesitate to also cross over the threshold into the family sanctuary, changing a purely humanitarian institution into an institution of forced linguistics" (Dr Teodor Botis, "Monografia familiei Mocioni" [Monograph of the Mocioni Family], Bucharest, 1939, p 505). Furthermore, the statements of a Hungarian historian, Acsady Ignace, in explaining the Magyarization law is more than clear: "The nobility in Transylvania do not stop shaking from the fear inspired by their Vlachian servants... The nobility are afraid that if the Romanians are educated, and they will be, as a consequence they will no longer accept their position as slaves. For that reason, the nobility did not create schools for the poor. Thus, the outdated economic system became a net anticultural factor. In order to save the interests of several hundred rich landowner families, they condemned an entire people to perpetual ignorance, to a complete spiritual blindness and to a crude material and moral misery" (S. Dragonir, "Romanian Transylvania and Its Ethnic Minorities," Bucharest, 1934, pp 159-169). Romanian students against Law 15 regarding the Magyarization of kindergartens also protested through "Memoriul studentilor universitari Romani" [The Memorandum of Romanian University Students] (Bucharest, 1891), and in 1892, the young Banatian Aurel C. Popovici published "O Replica" [A Reply] against the same law, something for which he received 4 years in prison ("The Romanian Question in Transylvania and in Hungary," Paris, 1918; T. V. Pacatian, op. cit., Vol 7, pp 481, 552-554). Even a Hungarian representative from Caransebes, Lajos Mocsary, had the courage to speak in the Diet, harshly criticizing the law for the Magyarization of kindergartens. The Magyarization actions, however, were an obsession for the Hungarian government for a long time. Three years prior to the end of the 19th century a violent campaign was started to Magyarize names: in order for someone to be elected to a state position he

had to have a Hungarian name. The newspapers were filled with proposals! A single dream -- naturally, a utopian one -- fired the minds of the Hungarian politicians: a Hungary where everyone would be Hungarian. The Magyarization of town names had started long ago. All of this was to lead to a Law for the Magyarization of Placenames and, in addition to this, the names of families, mountains, valleys, rivers, forests and hills. "One of the greatest blows struck against the Romanian language" ("The Magyarization of Names," in *TELEGRAFUL ROMAN*, XLV, No 122, 1897, p 489). The Law for the Magyarization of Names, Towns and Places in Transylvania, No 4/1896, was issued by the government of Count Banffy. The protest meetings on 14 December 1897 at Arad and Sibiu were banned. Then, a letter was composed through which the law was "denounced" to the world as a barbaric attempt to eliminate all the historical names which our people had given to this land that had been defended with our blood and enriched with the sweat of our labor (I. N. Tutuianu, "Mijloace folosite de Ungaria pentru denationalizarea romanilor" [Means Used by Hungary for the Denationalization of the Romanians], Bucharest, 1937, p 40; Dr Aurel Gociman, "Romania si revizionismul maghiar" [Romanian and Hungarian Revisionism], Bucharest, 1934, second edition, pp 361-362).

The text of the "Declaration" issued by those who had gathered at Sibiu, in an "intimate meeting, stated: "We, the signatories, having come here with the idea of participating in the meeting called for today here at Sibiu and learning about the illegal ban on this meeting, feel obligated to protest with even more conviction both against this ban and against the new draft law for Magyarization, making the following declaration: This draft law is a new step along the path of the forced Magyarization of the people. It constitutes an open attack upon our most sensitive feelings, upon the historic development of the country and upon the rights guaranteed by law both of common individuality and the individuality of the non-Hungarian nationalities. Firm in our decision to always preserve the national character and the venerable Romanian language, we indignantly reject all attempts to violate and destroy it. We, therefore, protest with all our energy against the entire system of Magyarization, as inaugurated by the current government, in areas related to schools, churches, the administrative system, the legal system, culture and politics, or, in other words, all areas of public affairs, and we condemn it as a dangerous system which can but lead to even greater disturbances in the relations between the peoples who make up the country. We especially protest against the newest draft law for Magyarization and we denounce it to the world as a barbaric attempt to eliminate all of our historical legacy which our people have given to this land, defended with our blood and enriched with the sweat of our labor. This draft law ignores the law concerning the equal rights of the nationalities, violates the autonomous rights of the Church and our schools and is appropriate only for producing hate and discord between peoples. For that reason, we ask and urge that it be removed from the country's body of laws and we appeal to the most holy Romanian priests to work with all the power of their words and their high positions to block the realization of this law. Sibiu, 14 December 1897" (T. V. Pacatian, op. cit., 1915, Vol 8, pp 28-29).

This expansionist, "imperial" view and the program of forced Magyarization using any means existed for a long time in the offices of the Hungarian politicians,

with the proof and "the message" being seen in the works of representative Gustav Beksics, who wrote in 1883, attempting to motivate his compatriots: "We are losing in Transylvania even though we have the power in our hands. Hungarians must spread out not only in the cities, but, furthermore, throughout the countryside. Hungarian society must occupy more territory. We will have to rest like a mountain on top of the Romanian elements that are hostile to us. Like a river that flows slowly yet constantly, we must handle the Romanian people. That is the purpose that must be proposed by any well and seriously organized Hungarian society" (Aurel C. Popovici, op. cit., p 173; G. Popa-Lisseanu, "Date privitoare la maghiarizarea romanilor" [Information Concerning the Magyarization of the Romanians], Bucharest, 1937). Actually, all the geography and history books were withdrawn and new manuals were completed with Magyarized names in such a manner that "the student will not be able to know his place of birth or the name of the town where he was born."

The falsification of documents and the spread of an unauthentic history did not stop, however, the struggle of the Romanians to believe in their fight and to continue and to win: "They want to Magyarize us at any price and to leave to posterity and to history "official" documents. You see there never existed here any non-Hungarians and therefore no one except the Hungarians has the right to enjoy the public benefits of this land. Fortunate it was that other people knew how to write and could leave such unforgetting, living documents to the people for posterity in which they could see without a doubt the true state of affairs. You can also place the mark of lie on the truth, even the mark of "official" but the real truth will remain and denote only the tyranny with which the lie ruled at some time over the truth" (Ibid., p 409).

Nicolae Iorga summarized with great insight the efforts of the Hungarian rulers to Magyarize the Romanians during the period of the Dualists: "The Hungarian State fought against the Romanian schools for a long time and it worked for the known Hungarian 'State ideas'." The competition of the better organized schools that taught in Hungarian, in fact, beat out some of the students of the Romanian schools, but even they for the vast majority remained Romanians, despite the fact that they had to sufficiently master the Hungarian language. "Most of the children went, however, to the schools belonging to their people, in their maternal language and their religion... The attempts to establish kindergartens using the Hungarian language in regions inhabited by the Romanians did not have much shining success; on the contrary, the Romanians had created their own kindergartens here and there in the cities" "Istoria poporului romanesc" [The History of the Romanian People], Bucharest, 1922, Vol 4, p 166).

As Frantz V. Lohler wrote, while until 1897 the seven nationalities of the former Hungary -- Hungarians, Romanians, Germans, Slovaks, Serbians, Croats and Ruthenians -- were communicating in Latin, in the 19th century the Court in Vienna was seeking to make German the official language and the Hungarian nobility was attempting to give priority to the Hungarian language. During

the polemics carried out between these two camps, a great German historian, Stefan Ludwig Roth presented some graphic arguments to the ultranationalist rulers, "asking even as far back as 1842 that the Romanian language be the official language at least in Ardeal since in Transylvania the language of the great majority of the people is the Romanian language, known and used by nearly all the Saxons and a good part of the Szecklers" ("Vom Sprach -- und Volkemstriet in Ungarn," Sibiu, 1873). Just as Pal Balogh was to state: in Transylvania of 1,000 Romanians, 69 knew Hungarian; in exchange, for every 1,000 Hungarians, 369.1 spoke Romanian (Ion Rusu-Sirianu, "Romanii de peste Carpati" [The Romanians Across the Carpathians], Steaua Publishing House, 1930, p 30). "The language of the Romanians is the true language of the land," these words of Stefan Ludwig Roth should be carved in granite at road intersections. The same is true of the speech given by George Popp before students at the high school in Brasov on 4/16 October 1892: "You must know right now," he was to tell the students who had come to hear the lecture, "that you did not come here for this, so that later you can rest on soft cushions, but rather you came here to prepare yourselves for a bloody battle; a battle which we did not start, but which has been forcefully put upon us. In this battle, you must show your bravery; an unstopable unity of those having the same blood, pride and national dignity; in the midst of the hate and the fury of the enemy, this is the make up of a young Romanian in such vicious times."

8724

CSO: 2700/139

INTEGRATION OF PHYSICS EDUCATION WITH RESEARCH, PRODUCTION

Bucharest REVISTA DE PEDAGOGIE in Romanian Jan 87 pp 5-7, 11

[Article by University Prof Dr Marin Ivascu, director general of the Central Institute of Physics: "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's View on the Organic Integration of Education With Research and Production"]

[Text] In the years of this ending of a millennium, mankind is the witness to and achiever of a vast revolution in science, engineering, and technology--with the development of the social complex and the progress of any economic sector being inconceivable without the incorporation of the newest gains of human knowledge and creativity, a thesis also underscored by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the New Year's message: "Let us engage ourselves most resolutely in the struggle to raise to a higher level of quality and efficiency the entire activity in industry and agriculture, in the whole economy. Let us widely implement the new revolution for developing our socialist society."

Our party can take pride in the fact that, in the course of the more than 4 decades that have passed since the attainment of the revolution for national and social liberation, and especially after the Ninth RCP Congress, it has given a role of maximum importance to our own scientific development and its ascension to the level of the most advanced achievements existing on a world level. If we can now look toward the communist horizons of the country, if we note with complete satisfaction and legitimate pride that the period of more than 21 years in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the head of the Romanian Communist Party stands out as the period most fruitful and richest in accomplishments in the whole era of socialist construction and in the whole millennial existence of our homeland, this is due to the party's wise, revolutionary policy, at the basis of which lies the view of the party's secretary general on the role of science and education in developing the country's whole economic and social complex.

Particularly significant in this regard is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's thesis according to which: "It is not possible to conceive of the forging of the multilaterally developed socialist society, it is not possible to conceive of communism, without placing at its foundation the newest gains of science and technology, the newest gains of knowledge, of human knowledge in general."

Within the strategies of our party's policy in the field of scientific research, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a thinker of immense comprehension and understanding of the laws of nature and society, thus assigns a decisive role to understanding the newest and most important scientific discoveries--with the application of the newest gains of human intelligence and the expansion of the technologies of the current scientific and technical revolution into all fields of economic and social life thus being regarded not only as essential conditions for improving and developing the country's whole economic complex and raising the quality and competitiveness of Romanian products but also as important factors for raising our socialist order to higher levels.

Developing even more broadly the dialectic between the social and the economic, between science and production, between the production forces and the production relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated at the Party Conference of Bucharest Municipality in 1984: "Quality, productivity, and all the other requirements for economic and social development cannot be achieved except with people with high technical, professional, and scientific training, with a high degree of culture. We all must understand that the problem of continually assimilating the newest gains of technology and science, of raising the professional and cultural level, constitutes a basic requirement of the new man, a builder of socialism and communism in general."

In this view of the party's secretary general, there is thus laid down the incontestable truth according to which the promotion of technical progress in the country's economic complex by science is not possible except through the achievement of the integration of research with science and education on a wider plane, through their interconditioning, which presupposes the development of a society with high labor productivity and quality, based on the development of personnel with a high level of scientific, technical, and cultural training.

Thoroughly studying the general characteristics of economic and social progress under the concrete conditions of Romanian society, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu mapped out the mandatory guidelines which substantiate the development of science and education in our country and which refer to establishing science as a production force of particular importance, to connecting research with production and education, to defining the relationship between applied research and basic research, to immediately passing the results of research on to production and social life, and to frequently exchanging scientific opinions and values on an international level.

In this set of views, the one that forms a real foundation is, in fact, the integration of research, education, and production as a single whole, with the power to solve the problems in securing the introduction of technical progress into the whole economy, to provide the new and modern technologies needed for increasing the technical and qualitative level and, implicitly, the international competitiveness and sometimes the supremacy of Romanian products.

Here is how the RCP secretary general defined the way of solving this problem, in the speech at the plenum of the RCP Central Committee in October 1982: "It is necessary for us to strengthen the collaboration between research and

education, to secure the active participation of education in solving the problems of research. In addition, we must strengthen even more the collaboration with production, with the personnel, with the people in production. Practice has shown that where action has been and is taken in close collaboration with production, a number of problems of great technical and scientific importance have been solved rapidly."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has accorded a particular importance, generous support, and intense concern to creating the system for management, coordination, and organization and to creating the material conditions for development and expression of this innovative view of our party.

The exemplary plan for organization and integration of scientific research, education, and production in the field of chemistry served as a standard for all the other branches. All the other central institutes in the main branches of science and technology, by means of which it has been possible to generalize in our country a real, comprehensive closeness of research, design, and specialized higher education with production, were organized and created on the model of the Central Institute of Chemistry, created and managed by Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu. Under the leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the National Council of Science and Education implements, together with the central institutes, the programmatic idea of the integration of research, education, and production, resolving in this framework important programs for increasing and better utilizing the base of raw materials, minerals, and primary energy, for developing the base of resources and the national energy system, for raising labor productivity and reducing material production expenditures and costs, and for recovering and reusing all material and energy resources of production. The integrated research-education-production platforms of chemistry, physics, electronics, and aeronautics, true foundations of the Ceausescu Era, have a special role in attaining these objectives.

For us who work in the field of nuclear energy and physics, the occasion of the dedication of the platform of the National Center of Physics, in the honoring presence, filled with significance for us all, of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, has remained deeply embedded in our thoughts and hearts.

On that occasion, the RCP secretary general pointed out: "A true town of physicists, where researchers, professors, students, and workers work, learn, and live together, has been created in Magurele."

It is a true model of the way in which we must proceed to implement the orientations concerning the linking of education, research, and production into a perfect unity.

It is obvious to anyone, of course, that at the current rates and levels of development of our country under the conditions in which, through the views and decisions of our party and state, a decisive role in developing the country's whole economic complex is assigned to scientific research and technological development, the existence of highly qualified specialists, who cannot be developed overnight, is necessary.

At the integrated platforms, however, it lies within our power to secure and shorten the path of the development of the students and pupils as specialists, because at them it is possible to begin and to perform research and production activity under optimum conditions.

In this regard, on the basis of the constant advice and directions of the president of the country, the National Center of Physics has been developed continually, so as to secure the implementation of the concept of integrating research with education and production under optimum conditions, to ensure the fulfillment of the new role and objectives assigned to the field of physics.

So it is that now, 12 years after its dedication, the National Center of Physics has in its structure:

The Mathematics and Physics Secondary School, with over 25 classes in mathematics, physics, electrical engineering, and mechanics, which trains operators, laboratory assistants, and workers for the fields of nuclear energy and physics;

The Faculty of Physics, with the two fields of pure physics and technological physics, which, under the guidance of the university personnel, but also of our researchers, and using its own material base and that of the research and production units of the CNF [National Center of Physics], develops specialists in nuclear physics, electronic physics, meteorology, earth physics, reactor physics and technology, and the physics and technology of extreme pressures and temperatures, of lasers, and of particle accelerators.

In recent years, the teaching personnel and the students have performed, together with the specialists in the research institutes, constant and intense research activity within the priority programs of physics and the unitary plan for scientific research, technological development, and technical progress of the Central Institute of Physics. On graduating from college, the students of the Faculty of Physics can thus proceed to perform useful and important research and production activity in units of the Central Institute of Physics or in other research and production units in the economy without needing a period of adjustment.

In order to reinforce the foregoing, let us point out the fact that over 35 percent of the topics in the ICEFIZ [Central Institute of Physics] plan are achieved by mixed teams of researchers, teaching personnel, and students and 15 percent of them are managed by teaching personnel in the faculties or departments of physics. The fact that we encounter such mixed teams at the Academy Prizes, and some young physicists are laureates of the academy for work done during their college days, is explainable in this case.

The research sector of the CNF includes four institutes and two centers.

The Institute of Nuclear Physics and Engineering, oriented by its makeup to do and develop research on nuclear physics and nonenergy applications of it.

Organized according to sections and laboratories individualized by the content of the activities performed, IFIN [the Institute of Nuclear Physics and Engineering] does research on nuclear structure and reaction mechanisms through interactions with heavy ions, technological research and engineering for the application of nucleonics in the economy, the production and use of installations with radiation sources and radioisotopes, and vacuum design and technology, and research on biophysics and radiobiology, it being at the same time the sole domestic producer of radiopharmaceutical products, RIA [radioimmunoassay] kits, and radiation and nuclear-particle detectors.

The Institute for the Physics and Technology of Materials (IFTM) develops research on condensed state physics, finalizing its activity in the production of piezoceramic, composite, and semi- and superconducting magnetic materials, solar cells, liquid crystals, ferrites, tungsten pellets, optical materials, etc., producing for many of them devices for industrial use. Under these conditions, the specific character of this institute is that of the existence of micropiles, which will be more and more necessary under the conditions of the current revolution in microstructures.

The Institute for the Physics and Technology of Radiation Instruments (IFTAR) groups the research in the fields of quantum and classical optics, of particle accelerators and plasma, of active media for lasers, and of the application of nuclear magnetic and electron spin resonance phenomena. At the same time, it is the sole domestic supplier of lasers with He-Ne, with CO₂, with argon, and with solid media, electron accelerators, betatrons, and neutron generators.

The design sector of the Institute for Nuclear Power Reactors also has its headquarters in the National Center of Physics. The role and task of this sector are those of a designer of systems and a designer of nuclear equipment for the nuclear electric power stations that are being built in our country.

The Center for Earth Physics and Seismology (CFPS) tackles and develops research on seismic modeling, forecasting, and engineering, it being the possessor of one of the most modern seismic watch networks in Europe.

The Center for Astronomy and Space Sciences (CASS) performs both research on astronomy and astrophysics and research on space technology, with the center also being the coordinator of the activities performed by our country within the Interkosmos program.

The production sector of the CNP is concentrated in the Nuclear Instrument Factory [FAN], which puts into serial production the models and prototypes from the technological research performed in the research units. FAN is thus the sole producer of equipment for vacuum technology in the national economy, with a whole set of installations for vacuum welding, for ion nitriding and plating, and for evaporation and, of course, all sorts of vacuum pumps and units for the 10^{-1} - 10^{-6} -torr range.

At the same time, FAN is the sole producer of dosimetric apparatus and of flaw-detection installations, of apparatus for nuclear electronics, and of installations based on nuclear processes and phenomena.

While pointing out this structure of the CNF, we must not forget that it remains a unified system meant to optimize all of the integration of research with education and production.

Under these conditions, the most exact and comprehensive characterization of the National Center of Physics is the one given by the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: "A town of physics where pupils, students, workers, and specialists learn, work, and live together."

A result of this reality, of the constant concern and generous support continually accorded by the party and state leadership, the research, education, and production in the field of nuclear energy and physics are and will be, as follows from the directives of the 13th congress, more and more intensely involved in attaining highly important objectives of the national economy.

This strong involvement of research with physics in solving important technological problems in the rapid introduction of technical progress has also made possible an increase in the volume and quality of our collaboration with production and research units in the capital. There should be mentioned in this regard the 40 complex projects carried out in the first 9 months of this year, from which we select: the vacuum equipment for installations for smelting Zn and Ti ingots with an electric arc; the vacuum installation for the furnace for keeping aluminum alloys under a vacuum; the installation for welding the rotors of turboblowers with an electron beam; a laser profiloscope; a hydrogen maser system; ultrasonic probes; GaAs chips; integrated magnetic heads; etc.

The directives of the 13th congress and the guidance that we continually receive from Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu clearly reflect the accent that our party puts on the development and improvement of science and education in our country, on the growth of their contribution to the development of the country's whole economic complex. This mobilizing and realistic orientation has and will have a strong and permanent reverberation in the efforts of the seekers of the new in all scientific fields.

As regards us, those who work in physics research and education, by fulfilling the provisions of the programs for physics in the problems of subnuclear structure, the investigation of nuclear forces under limit conditions of temperature and density, the interaction of plasmas with matter, solid-body and surface properties, and new phase coherence and transition phenomena and by using them to introduce technical progress as widely and rapidly as possible into all technical and industrial fields, we will try to be equal to the demands that were established by the Congress of Science and Education in the full conviction that only in this way are we making our contribution to the progress and prosperity of our homeland.

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ACTIVITY OF YOUNG ROCK MUSICIANS REVIEWED

Bucharest SCINTEIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 24 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Anca Ioana Andriescu: "A Thorough Examination of Educational and Artistic Potential"]

[Text] The appearance of musical groups, vocal soloists and instrumentalists, under the auspices of the Youth Culture Homes and Clubs, constituted a veritable marathon that folded, according to local criteria, in three "rounds," held in the new, elegant halls of the Houses of Culture, Science and Technology for Youth in Tirgu Mures (8-9 November), Craiova (15-16 November) and Buzau (29-30 November). There was a grand tour, on a national scale, stressing the options and predominant goals, qualitative factors, evolutional and organizational aspects of the artistic movements among young music fans. Of course these appearances could not precisely reflect the objective state of affairs of presentations in the music domain of Youth Clubs and Houses, but rather represent but a moment (more or less revealing) of the preparatory activities of the period in which the participants in the Vth National Romanian Song Festival find themselves--a brief and not necessarily conclusive "flash" that deserves analysis, since it may reveal some points of reference that need to be considered.

I heard music performed by young people for young people. In other words, young people in the double role of creator and receiver of this art. It is true that in one form or another art has had a variety of meanings, from art in capital letters to art in quotation marks. I heard young people who devote passion and energy, sincerity and force to their music, who find relaxation and happiness in the world of sound, that "other something" that complements their daily lives, that adds the dimension of another facet to their own personalities. I heard interpretations that captivate through the obvious joy of singing, of addressing others through their sense of music and poetry, or others that suffer with pathos on the strings of the guitar, conveying to the public the pain or revolt of their own inner drams or those of humanity. In a global view there were parameters through which the palette was very diverse and others that defined it in an extremely restricted way. Since we have to consider this phenomenon as a dynamic unity within a developing continuum, we have the responsibility for some common sense: is it really sufficient, after all, that we go into ecstasy over the love and desire of these young people to express themselves through the language of music, over

their courage in appearing on stage--things that we certainly applaud with genuine conviction since they are worthy goals--or is it the case that we should demand of these enthusiasts that they accord time and passion to more worthy preoccupations that have greater urgency for them themselves, something with the greater solidity of a chosen "profession?"

From this "panoramic" view of those who practice and study under the auspices of the Youth Culture Clubs and Houses, the preferences of those who attend are clearly towards folk and rock music, both corresponding to some specific characteristics of the age of the performers; on the one hand, adolescent poetry, nostalgic lyricism internalized to intimate experiences and, on the other, an explosion of energy, dynamism and verve on the part of those who are progressing step by step along the road to maturity.

An avalanche of folk groups and soloists overflowed the podiums of each of the three "episodes" of these appearances: an avalanche of quiet speeches, at time apathetic, of grey monotony. Youth whose exuberance seemed, in most cases, well "camouflaged" by blasé indifference to interpretation, by a tint of overwhelming boredom. Verses frequently transposed in melodies of pallid, insipid, colorless lyricism in total disaccord with the poetic and musical senses. For many of those who followed onto the stage, the genre of folk music was a stylized musical expression with a kind of "song of gloom" for voice and guitar (some played the flute while others played the tinbral), which constituted an alteration of their own makeup and, in addition, led to a perversion of the natural correspondence between literary artistic message and the rise and fall of the music. Consequently there is need for alarm on two counts, with regard to both the creation and the interpretation, since the veritable "epidemic" of folk, which was once "chronic" (the perennial attraction of this form is due to the accessibility of its language, the ease of communication), tends to lapse into "painful" forms. Another aspect noted repeatedly was the ridiculous quality of some of the texts (as well as the music in other cases) of the participants. The intent to compose verses that are later to be set to music imposes a certain requirement of respect; there is certainly nothing ennobling about lyrics of the type: "Put on a wool sweater and green leaves in your pillow" or "You will forgive me every night, I will lie to you every day." It is a fact that freshness and spontaneity as well as sincerity and precision, served by the authentic inspiration of a striking melody line and the specific rhythm of the genre, remain the trump cards of this musical form, as has been shown previously by the public's adherence to the evolution of such groups as Page 3 from Satu Mare (characterized by naturalness and simplicity, exuberance and obvious joy in "speaking" to others and by a fineness of expression) or by increased interest in some melodies that have become more harmonic fantasy, more finely chiseled, ultimately stylizing some borrowings from folklore, such as Tudorel Gery from Tulcea.

That it is not enough to want to, that you must also know how to express yourself (in whatever artistic form), can also be observed from the evolution of rock groups, since alongside the precision and vigor of some groups that benefit from good instrumental preparation, from experience and from interpretive welding, among whom (Riff of Sibiu, Revox from Cluj-Napoca, with a

more elaborate musical language, etc.), young people have appeared with initiative, with a desire to achieve something different (Cros from Tulcea, in a way, Geso from Tulcea, groups from the Buzau, Marghita, Arges districts, etc.), but which, in the meantime, still have to master a portion of the technical arsenal, the instrumentation, the genre--which says something about their value system.

On the expression plane the hard option was dominant (several models being easy to identify); but much too frequently the works and interpretations have been permeated by a tendency toward force, even toward aggression. Such hardness finds no justification in either style or message, overstepping the bounds and gradually becoming an objective in its own right. We should not forget that music--in those facets that flood everyone's daily existence and especially that of young people--is a modality of a coordinate model of spirituality with well-known formative values, while public taste grows and is educated through what is offered to the ears. We are not talking here of a prescription but rather of a threshold of good taste that everyone must discover on his own.

Of the large number of light music groups and soloists, few, very few, could keep the audience's attention, most of them falling down through a lack of accuracy in their rendition of the text of the composition or a deficiency in the voices of their "utilization." The girls from Satu Mare (Stars of the North) made a good impression through their warmth, their singing ability and their polish: similarly noteworthy were several solo presentations (some more experimental, others more timid) originating from Bihor. The remainder had a rather restricted repertoire tending toward lyricism and slow movements in general, "colored" with numerous harmonic or vocal escapes.

For all the musical genres represented in the program, the most serious problems were in preparation, especially with regard to assuring some competent guides for the respective domain, capable of offering even a minimum of professional baggage. Good will alone will not take you very far; it is necessary but insufficient. If proof were needed of that, you have the results of the exception to the rule from the Gale big-band of Cluj-Napoca, which exhibits genuine professionalism, as do the "veteran" jazz vocal group from Sibiu, a choral group from Zalau, a band from Arad and a chamber vocal group from Rimnicu-Vilcea. But, unfortunately, there were not too many examples within the framework of this show, which, on the other hand, seems to have hit some of the institutions during a period of "relaxation" or during a visible drop in the level of interest and preparation. It is to be regretted that some places have lost or "polluted" some beautiful well-rooted traditions. The situation of the choral collectives seems to be illustrative of that: some of them seem to have fallen into the shadows while others, at least for the time being, have dispersed. Those present on the stages of Tirgu-Mures, Craiova and Buzau have generally displayed passion and the pleasure of singing, while it has too often been felt that some of the choruses--part of a rather restricted list--were "lukewarm," in a hurry. A group cannot reflect overnight interpretive aspects similar to those attained by groups with a long period of service, continuous study, an accumulation of routines and repertoires and a balance of voices and

sonorities that constitute a lasting base, a means for progress. Then there is the difficulty of program selection that must be attractive, reflect the desires and natural characteristics of the age group and be consistent with interpretive possibilities, while fomenting evolution toward something better, toward more artistic brilliance. These same things could be said about some of the larger instrumental groups, among which I have included the bands.

The classical music offering of the soloists and groups was pallid, pallid both quantitatively and qualitatively! The enthusiasm and love for this kind of music were obvious on the part of those who tackled it, but equally apparent were frequent lapses of instruction that attenuate, that diminish for young music lovers the satisfaction of really approaching the respective work...

There could be much more to say: it should begin with an axiom not fully appreciated, it would seem: appearance in public is an act of artistic and educational responsibility which presupposes a spiritual need and the capacity to carry it off, a mastery of the vocabulary and the syntax (not just of the alphabet) of the specific artistic language concerned. In this connection time and again there were visible and, especially, audible, "eclipses."

Taken as a whole, this performance presented an unsatisfactory tableau of the musical world of the cultural institutions for young people, though, of course there were exceptions. But the dominant note justifies an urgent appeal for a more attentive and serious treatment of this activity, for responsibility and consideration for its formative role, for value and for art. We shall wait and see.

9794/12948

CSO: 2700/113

SCINTEIA MARKS SYRIA'S REVOLUTION DAY

AU111452 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Mar 87 p 4

[Editorial article: "Syria: Day of the Revolution"]

[Text] Today the Syrian people are celebrating the "Day of the Revolution", thus marking the 24th anniversary of the March 1963 events which led to the transfer of power to the people's forces under the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, and opened up a new stage of profound socioeconomic changes in Syria.

Scores of economic projects in Damascus, Baniyas, Homs, and Haleb have been put into operation to utilize the important resources of oil, phosphates, and iron ores, and modern agricultural complexes have come into being on arid expanses of land which once upon a time were walked on only by caravans. After the construction of the big dam on the Euphrates, an area of 640,000 hectares were irrigated, and numerous new settlements sprung up, the best known one being "Al Saura" (The Revolution), a city with urban buildings, economic enterprises, and sociocultural establishments which place it among the most prosperous localities in the country.

These changes which took place under the leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party gained particular scope in the wake of the restoration movement of November 1970 initiated by President Hafiz al-Asad, a movement that gave a strong impetus to the utilization of material and human resources.

As a sincere and close friend of the Arab countries, the Romanian people are following with interest and friendship the achievements of the Syrian people in building a new life. Relations of friendship have been established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic which are constantly developing. A decisive role in this respect is played by the meetings in Damascus and Bucharest between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hafiz al-Asad which ended each time with accords and agreements that opened up broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries. The refinery in Baniyas, the triple superphosphate mill in Homs, the cement factory in Shaykh Sa'id, and the hydromelioration projects in the Euphrates Valley illustrate the fruitful nature of this cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's and Socialist Romania's principled and consistent position in support of and solidarity with the cause of the Arab peoples and of achieving a global, just, and lasting solution in the Middle East is valued by the Syrian people.

Based on mutual esteem and understanding, Romanian-Syrian cooperation has broad prospects for development in the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and international understanding.

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CS0: 2700/70

BRIEFS

CEAULESCU MEETS SUDANESE FINANCE MINISTER--Bucharest, 6 March (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on 6 March Bashir 'Umar, minister of finance and economic planning of the Republic of Sudan, now on a visit to Romania. The Sudanese minister conveyed to President Ceausescu a message of salute, as well as warmest wishes of good health and happiness from the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Sudan, Ahmad al-Mirghani, and from Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The Romanian head of state thanked and conveyed to the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Sudan, and the prime minister, his salute and best wishes. During the interview, emphasis was placed on the ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sudan, and willingness was expressed to further work for their development on multiple planes. In that context, stress was also laid on the possibilities of diversifying the Romanian-Sudanese economic collaboration, and it was assessed that the growth of cooperation between the two countries was in the interest and for the benefit of both peoples, and of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world. During the talk, President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the significance of strengthening collaboration between the developing countries in their fight for economic and social progress, for the consolidation of national independence and the building of a new world economic order. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 6 Mar 87] /9871

SINGH, GANDHI WELCOME CEAULESCU--New Delhi, 9 March (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Mme Elena Ceausescu arrived on Monday, 9 March, in the afternoon in Delhi, on an official visit of friendship to India. On arrival in the Indian capital, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were welcomed and warmly greeted by Gian Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1530 GMT 9 Mar 87] /9871

GANDHI GIVES LUNCH FOR CEAULESCU--Bucharest, 11 March (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, 11 March, the prime minister of the Republic of India, Rajiv Gandhi, and Mme Sonia Gandhi gave a lunch in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu of Romania. Before lunch the distinguished Romanian guests cordially conversed with Premier Rajiv Gandhi and Mme Sonia Gandhi. The guests included, for India, Balram Jhankhar [spelling as received], Speaker of the House of the People, and members of the government. Attending for Romania were Dimitrie Ancuta, Ioan Totu, and the other Romanian officials

accompanying the Romania head of state on his official goodwill visit to India. During the lunch, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Rajiv Gandhi cordially conversed continuing their exchange of opinions on questions relating to the development of Romanian-Indian cooperation, both bilaterally and internationally. The lunch passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1235 GMT 11 Mar 87] /9871

CEAUSESCU AT NEW DELHI MEMORIALS--New Delhi, 10 March (AGERPRES)--On 10 March, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid visits to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial, the Nehru Museum, and the Indira Gandhi Memorial in New Delhi. During the visit to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial, the distinguished guests stopped at the place where Romania's president planted an ashoka tree when he visited India for the first time, in October 1969. Floral wreaths and garlands were laid at the Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi memorials, and a moment's silence was observed. At the end of the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu signed the visitors' books. Participating in the visits were members of the Indian Government, the Romanian foreign minister, and other officials. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1354 GMT 10 Mar 87] /9871

CEAUSESCU VISITS NEW DELHI GALLERY--New Delhi, 11 March (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu called at the National Gallery of Modern Art in New Delhi, on the afternoon of 11 March. The distinguished Romanian guests were greeted on arrival and accompanied around the gallery rooms by its curator, Anis Farooqi. Valentin Ceausescu was also present. The officials accompanying the Romanian president on his Indian visit also attended. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian 1532 GMT 11 Mar 87] /9871

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JEWISH LEADER--New Delhi, 11 March (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on 11 March, Arthur Schneier, president of the "Appeal for Conscience" foundation of the United States, who was in India during the Romanian head of state's visit. The talk on the occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1524 GMT 11 Mar 87] 9871

AID TO BANGLADESH COTTON MILL--11 March (AGERPRES)--A cotton mill was inaugurated in Kurigram, in the People's Republic of Bangladesh, a unit built in cooperation with Romania. Attending the inauguration ceremony, the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hussain Mohammad Ershad underscored Romania's contribution to his country's development, being highly appreciative of the economic cooperation between the two countries. "We hope that President Nicolae Ceausescu's forthcoming visit to Bangladesh will contribute to boosting the economic cooperation between our countries," he said. President Ershad thanked Romania for the assistance granted to the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Minister of Land Reform Mayeedul Islam, and Minister of Textiles Sunil Gupta took the floor during the festivity, highlighting that the new industrial unit built in cooperation with Romania helped the development of a region in the People's Republic of Bangladesh that does not have major economic units. On the same occasion, President Hussain Mohammad Ershad unveiled a memorial plaque, after which he visited the cotton

mill. Impressions were exchanged with the enterprise management, President Ershad being particularly appreciative of the quality of the Romanian equipment. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0818 GMT 11 Mar 87] /9871

CEAUSESCU LAYS WREATH IN BANGLADESH--Dhaka, 12 March (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu laid a floral wreath on 12 March at the National Memorial in Savar. The Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian head of state in his visit to Bangladesh attended the ceremony. Members of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and other officials were in attendance. The distinguished Romanian guests signed the visitors' book at the National Memorial and, according to tradition, planted a tree in the park around the memorial, thus marking their visit to that country. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 12 Mar 87] /9871

CEAUSESCU MEETS DHAKA MAYOR--Dhaka, 13 March (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu met on 13 March with representatives of Dhaka residents, members of the Municipal Corporation, men of science, arts and culture, and deputies in the parliament. The diplomatic heads of missions accredited to Dhaka were also present. The meeting took place on the ceremony plateau of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Mayor Alhaj Abdul Malek [spelling as received], administrator general of the Municipal Corporation, expressed the belief that the Romanian president's visit would contribute to the expansion of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. President Nicolae Ceausescu's address of reply was followed with keen interest and punctuated with applause repeatedly. To mark this meeting, the mayor of the municipality handed over a silver-engraved message of salute and the city's gold key to the Romanian head of state. On receiving these insignia, the Romanian president said that they were a symbol of the new vistas opened to the collaboration between Romania and Bangladesh, a key to international peace and understanding. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 13 Mar 87] /9871

CEAUSESCU MEETS VICE PRESIDENT ISLAM--Dhaka, 13 March (AGERPRES)--On Friday morning, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu received Nurul Islam, vice president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Expressing gratitude for President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, which goes down as a highly significant event in the evolution of the good relations between the two countries, the Bangladesh vice president paid homage to the Romanian head of state's activity, to his policy of peace, of broad collaboration and understanding among nations, and his steady concern for the strengthening of the role and unity of action of the developing and non-aligned countries, as well as to the Romanian people's achievements under his leadership in the country's socioeconomic progress. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction for the results of the visit, as well as his belief that, given the results scored and the requirements for economic development in the two countries, the understandings and accords reached lay a long-term, solid basis for the expansion and deepening of collaboration in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural, and other spheres of mutual concern, serving both peoples' progress and welfare. During the interview, which ended in a

friendly atmosphere, a review was made of the specific means of expanding and intensifying economic cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1146 GMT 13 Mar 87] /9871

BURMESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Rangoon, 7 March (AGERPRES)--While receiving the new ambassador of Romania to Rangoon, Angelo Miculescu, President San Yu of Burma underscored that he awaited with particular pleasure and interest the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and mme Elena Ceausescu to his country. He expressed his belief that the meeting and talks with the distinguished Romania guests would be an historic moment in the chronicle of relations between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 7 Mar 87 AU] /9871

CEAUSESCU VISITS RANGOON MUSEUM--Rangoon, 15 March (AGERPRES)--On Sunday, 15 March, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu visited the National Museum in Rangoon. The distinguished guests were accompanied by Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung. At the end of their visit to the museum the distinguished Romanian guests signed the visitors' book. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 15 Mar 87] /9871

SOVIET EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE--A press conference took place at the Embassy of the Soviet Union on 11 February. It was attended by Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest. Soviet Ambassador R.A. Tyazhelnikov and R.E. Ristlaan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and leader of a delegation of CPSU activists who are visiting our country, and other delegation members explained how the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of January 1987, aimed at the economic and political reorganization of party cadres, are being implemented. [Text] [Bucharest SCINIEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 87 p 5 AU] /9871

COMAN MESSAGE TO CYPRIOT CONGRESS--Nicosia, 8 March (AGERPRES)--On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romania Communist Party, the chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus EDEK (United Democratic Union of Cyprus), was conveyed congratulations and best wishes of success on his reelection to the office. The congratulations were conveyed by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the RCP to the EDEK Congress. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 8 Mar 87] /9871

COMAN ATTENDS CYPRIOT CONGRESS--Nicosia, 7 March (AGERPRES)--On behalf of the RCP, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the CC of the RCP, expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship between the RCP and EDEK [United Democratic Union of Cyprus], reiterating the conviction that they will further deepen in keeping with the talks and understandings between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and EDEK President Vasos Lissaridhis. The message underlines the special significance of the growing collaboration and good neighborliness in the Balkans, of the transformation of that area into a zone of peace, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and without foreign military bases. The message also reminds that Romania has consistently been for the settlement of the Cyprus issue by way of

direct negotiations between the two communities, apt to guarantee Cyprus' unity, territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, as well as its status of nonaligned country, and the peaceful and democratic coexistence of the two communities. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 7 Mar 87] /9871

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO SPIELMAN--[Greetings message sent by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Jean Spielman, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, on the latter's election as general secretary] To Comrade Jean Spielman, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party: On the occasion of your election to the high office of general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for success in your activity. I express my belief that the relations of friendship between the RCP and the Swiss Labor Party will continue to develop in the future for the well-being of our peoples and the cause of peace, progress, and socialism. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Mar 87 p 3] /9871

MEETING MARKS WOMEN'S DAY--Bucharest, 6 March (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on Friday, 6 March, to mark the International Women's Day. The meeting was attended by alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the National Women's Council, representatives of mass and public organizations, party and state activists, and numerous women from Bucharest enterprises and institutions. Wives of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania also attended. Speaking about the significance of the event was Ana Muresan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, and chairman of the National Women's Council of Romania. At the end of the meeting the participants addressed a telegram to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. Festive meetings as well as political-educative and cultural-artistic events marking International Women's Day were held throughout the country the same day. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 6 Mar 87] /9871

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON BOBU AWARD--Presidential Decree on Awarding Comrade Emil Bobu the Order of "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" First Class on His 60th Birthday: For his contribution to implementing the party-state policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland, and on his 60th birthday, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that the order of "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" First Class is conferred on Comrade Emil Bobu. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 87 p 1] /9871

GOMOIU ELECTED COUNCIL CHAIRMAN--Bucharest, 13 March (AGERPRES)--A plenary meeting of the National Council of Physical Education and Sports, and of the Romanian Olympic Committee was held in Bucharest on Friday, 13 March. The plenary meeting was attended and addressed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. The participants examined the tasks of the two bodies in improving physical education and sports, and mass and high-performance sporting activities. The plenary meeting

released Haralambie Alexa from the office of chairman of the National Council of Physical Education and Sports, and of the Romanian Olympic Committee, and elected Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu to that office. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1614 GMT 13 Mar 87] /9871

WREATH LAYING IN BUDAPEST--Budapest, 13 February (AGERPRES)--On Friday, 13 February, Nicolae Veres, our country's ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic, laid a wreath at the Budapest Rakosliget Monument dedicated to the memory of the 11,000 heroes of the Romanian Army who lost their lives in the battles waged in the winter of 1944-1945 for the liberation of the Hungarian capital city from fascism. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Feb 87 p 5 AU] /9871

POLISH ACADEMY DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences under the PZPR Central Committee led by its rector, J. Maciszewski, paid a visit to the Party Academy for Social and Political Sciences in the period between 27-30 January. During the visit, the delegation held talks with Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and rector of the Party Academy, and the teaching staff, and made contact with other cultural and educational institutions in our country. The Polish delegation was received by Comrade Ion Stolan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and RCP Central Committee secretary. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Feb 87 p 5 AU] /9871

CSO: 2700/70

RISE IN YOUTH, CHILD CRIME STATISTICS NOTED

Koszalin GLOS POMORZA in Polish 26 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] In January and February of this year officials of the Regional Office of Internal Affairs apprehended 20 criminals—elementary and secondary school students. In September the Regional Office of Internal Affairs apprehended the perpetrators of 136 crimes committed by 26 juveniles. While in 1985 juveniles committed 15 percent of the total number of crimes, this year their share comes to 16 percent. These statistics are disturbing in that just three or four years ago young offenders were only a marginal group. Recently a completely new phenomenon has been noted—offenders aged 8 to 12. But that is not all. Since 1983 an increase in the number of socially maladjusted children has been recorded. School statistics note more than 2,000 cases of this kind, e.g., 3 percent of the school population.

In these disgraceful statistics Slupsk province is classified as one of the leaders in Poland. What can be done to decrease the number of youthful offenders, to help the socially maladjusted, what preventive measures should be taken and what position should the schools occupy in this system? Answers to these questions were sought during a conference organized in Slupsk on the initiative of the Superintendent of Education and Upbringing. Besides teachers, educators and representatives of city and community education authorities, participating in the conference were officials of the militia, the courts, educational-vocational offices and the prosecutor's office.

Most instances of social maladjustment were recorded in Slupsk, Miastko, Izbork and Slawnia. Instances of flight from home and school occur most often in these cities. The number of children consuming alcohol is growing and more and more incidents of drug use are noted. An appraisal of the situation made by the Superintendent of Education and Upbringing indicates the need to focus close attention on 16 to 20 percent of the total number of school children and youth.

The school itself is not in a position to cope with everything. There are still many imperfections in the system of prevention and resocialization. For example, militia officials cannot obtain from the courts copies of judgments and court decisions issued in regard to juveniles. This makes carrying out direct supervision and control over the conduct of socially imperiled children

much more difficult. Militia officers also are not informed about vacations and dismissals of young people from educational centers.

The school has an important function to fulfill in the system of resocialization of children and youth. Educational authorities have devoted much attention to this problem for quite some time. Yet despite clear recommendations from the Superintendent of Education and Upbringing, some educational institutions have not clearly identified the scale of the threat on their premises. It appears necessary to establish an accurate record of endangered and socially maladjusted children. There is also an urgent need to reactivate city and community groups on prevention and resocialization issues. It is also necessary to expand extracurricular activities and bring about closer contacts between teachers and socially threatened families. Establishing shared supervisory activity by militia and teachers is also necessary.

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CSO: 2600/304

EMIGRATION REALITIES VIEWED IN CATHOLIC WEEKLY COMMENTARY

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 50, 14 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Ewa Berberyusz: "The Emigration of Dreams"]

[Text] A decision about emigration is like a decision about marriage. Every opinion, prohibition or order, every interference is unseemly because it threatens a person's privacy and in effect changes nothing because one cannot forbid people to want. I recall this truism because I want to talk about a completely new kind of emigration I have observed in the youngest Polish generation--emigration in dreams. The heroes are those who, in dreaming, go nowhere.

But first a words about those who do go. They do not go as tourists. This is a journey "beyond the border" with all its dilemma and drama. With the certainty that they will not close the eyes of their father and mother, that they will never see the country of their youth. Who knows if the "barrier situation," looking from the psychological perspective, does not intensify the lure of that path. But that is another matter.

They usually leave penniless. It is good if they have some destination at the start, some address where they can rest their heads. They have no mind to see monuments or natural wonders. If they are in the mood for getting to know something, it is only their own segment of work, whether it is a new technology for putting up a house in the case of a laborer or a new technique for research in the case of a white collar worker. Besides their wages they are fascinated by the method and purpose of work because it is rational, because it is for the people which, as a community at the present level consciousness, they know how to appreciate. They are impelled by such a powerful desire to depart that they are prepared to overcome multi-storied obstacles, the first of which is getting a passport, then a visa. To get an idea of the scale of this phenomenon and the age of those leaving, it is enough to look at the daylong "occupation" by people in front of consular outposts. They go with an explicit vision--first of all to make money, to add to the household budget there (which they talk about) and, if possible (which, as their most secret dream, they do not talk about) to stay and "spread their wings." "Because in Poland there is not a ghost of a chance." Very few build their vision in the illusion, "I will do more for Poland there than here." The young generation is not hypocritical. Fortunately.

At a recent meeting devoted to America, in a certain respectable institution, the conversation also immediately, spontaneously turned to emigration. It turned out that all of those attending--and there was a large crowd--were either going themselves or knew someone who had left, was leaving or--these were most numerous--wanted to leave. As I listened to their stories, a comparison suddenly came to mind, how after World War II there was no family in Poland in which someone had not died and today there is probably none in which someone has not left. Without knowing exactly why, I was conscious of this situation in terms of a loss, contrary to the atmosphere in the hall, which was one big demonstration on behalf of leaving.

Coming out as an advocate for the viewpoint of staying I found myself in a minority so profound that it was thrust into an ineffectual offensive. The timid voices in favor of not leaving Poland sounded rather embarrassed and were immediately shouted down. One girl stood on a stool in a fervor and gave a speech. "I am 24 years old, I am an actress, I compose and write poetry. I have been in California, I looked around and now I am going back because I want to live normally." She received ringing cheers. A young, bearded physicist stood up and talked long about the possibilities for intellectual development in Houston. He also received cheers supported by an exchange of information with those who had already been there and, after establishing contacts, were headed back again. A woman biologist stood up and it was the same; a woman stood and confided with disarming sincerity that she was a bundle of nerves because her daughter was about to land in New York, then fly to Dallas, where her son was already living successfully. The meeting speeded up--San Antonio and Santa Monica were mentioned, someone argued the superiority of the West Coast over the East coast, the South over the North and someone the opposite. A gray haired man, the recipient of the most applause, told about the exodus of all his children; now the youngest wanted to emigrate and in pragmatic terms he could find no reason to stop him. It was soon explained to me that in this matter pragmatism supersedes morality. Since we have no influence on anything in this country, went the tone of the voices, since the initiative has been taken away from us and "passivity encoded," it is our moral duty to take our chances abroad. Let whoever is clever go, the sissies will stay.

An atmosphere of attractive excitement was produced, as at a wedding when the families of the young couple get to know each other and discover to their joy that they think alike. Here I was reminded of a situation from that side, from New York, when a choir of voices kept telling a distressed daughter, who at the news of her mother's serious illness was hesitating about returning, "You cannot, you have too much invested." They found no other reason besides that one--the investment. And this is very typical. For on the scale of options--"normal life," self-realization or the motto, "I am doing this for my child," all reasons for returning fail completely, including the most dramatic ones.

Now a digression. In the spring of this year I was in New York. In summer I published in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY a report on that trip entitled "From the cleaning lady's point of view." I described warmly the fortunes of a Polish colony in Greenpoint. I gave lie to my warmth for it was there, in contact with that community, that I felt for the first time that I do not like my fellow citizens. I remember it perfectly; it was in the hall of the Polish

Unia bank, through which hundreds of customers were surging, and where I had been hired to sell tickets for some Polish concert. Suddenly those people seemed foreign to me. Not because they were limited to one subject, insensible to what was all around, because that is understandable in this situation, but because they were somehow terribly unauthentic, unnatural, in everything—in their linguistic melange, their nervous confusion, the "affected," aggressive looseness. They seemed to me to be uprooted from one culture and not yet rooted in another. There is a sentence in a new book by Stefan Kieliszewski entitled "Everything Otherwise," where the author says he would be unable to describe Hoza or Wspolna streets because the streets are too close—they are in him. So it seemed to me that these streets are no longer in these people, that they have discarded everything that was their birth, childhood and growth. and I thought that in their inner destitution, they cannot inspire any interest (besides their value as manpower) within the local community because they bring nothing with them to the meal, that they do not bring their own culture into the crucible of varied cultures that American society is because, consciously or not, they want to pretend that they have none.

My impetuous feeling of aversion, which I quickly, shamefully suppressed, concerned a group of "simple" people, a "branch of Lomza," as Greenpoint ironically calls itself (let the residents of that beautiful city on the Narwia not take this symbolism the wrong way). Especially since it was even worse with "worldly" people. Because although Greenpoint has not established any philosophy, the intellectuals felt they should. Physically distracted, internally disintegrated, defensively closed to news from Poland (they know everything best), they are scroungers attached to numerous hooks, with some terribly complicated feeling toward those who go back, a mixture of repugnance and envy. And those who have been successful are wildly condescending toward their countrymen, replacing natural Polish hospitality and generosity with suspicion and some archaic pedantry, while in monetary matters resulting by way of work they are exceptionally conscious of the relationship of the dollar to gold. Unfortunately the warning that those returning impart is true: "Do not go to work for a Pole because a Pole will cheat another Pole."

My digression is finished. It was necessary in order for me to say that that discussion meeting made me aware of my unfairness; it made me aware that through my own meanness I am not carping at those I should carp at—they succumb to emigrant deformations like other peoples. The issue's center of gravity does not concern those leaving (they were and will remain a handful, despite the present scale) but those who remain.

The point is that the maturing Polish generation—for whom the period of five years ago is a legend but a peculiar lesson too—in 1986 AD is placing its dreams and prospects to a large measure not here, where national history is made, but there, abroad. Even worse, it is making this an obligation. May it not be a lasting violation of the ethos of Polish intelligence but merely a temporary, frustrated escape.

In ancient, critical 1980-81, the cornucopia of numerous social initiatives, among the attitudes presented, I heard this option somewhere: "together gentlemen," or "save yourself if you can." At that time, the latter attitude had a theoretical meaning, as contrast; the former was unanimously opted for.

Today, as one looks across Poland, the second phrase is winning. In addition to other damage it represents a denial of the stability of that period. Ominous.

And let no one plead that we are not at fault.

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JUNE 15, 1987